REGISTER No. 6—1878

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,203—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, MAY 7, 1878.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum &	Rs. 60
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Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 2 0
Second do.	1 8
Third do.	1 4
Fourth and succeeding insertions	0 2½ As.

A line but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON; MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. INDIA, 1,060 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander G. G. C. Stevenson, on SATURDAY, the 11th May 1878, at 5 P.M., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppee, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Nagapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE, Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from England, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch the COCONADA, 868 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Morris, on THURSDAY, the 9th May 1878, at 4 p. m., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BURREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will, during the fair season, despatch Steamers to Kurrachee every THURSDAY at 4 p.m., and every TUESDAY at 10 a.m.

The S. S. VINGORLA, 578 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander R. D. Dougherty, on TUESDAY, the 7th May 1878, at 10 a. m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Pore Bunder, and Cutch Mandvie.

The S. S. COCONADA, 863 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Morris, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 9th May 1878, at 4 p.m.

N. B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, 1st, on the 1st and 16th of each month.

For extra steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES,

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£4	Without Wine.
Suez	36	22	8	
Port Said	38	24	9	
Messina	40	24	14	
Naples	40	24	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	52	35	14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

AUSTRALIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st June 1878.
ASSIRIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st July 1878.
ARABIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st August 1878.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st September 1878.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A.M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of Information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, Feb. 4, 1878.

HALL LINE.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL,
IA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the HALL LINE will sail from Bombay as under.

	Tons.	H.P.	From Bombay.	
BRANKSOME HALL	2,100	300	May	29
RYDALL HALL	2,700	350	June	15
TRENTHAM HALL	2,100	300	June	29
CITY OF BALTIMORE	2,300	300	At	
*SPEKE HALL	2,700	350	fortnightly	intervals.
*WESTOW HALL	2,700	350	Building.	

RATE OF PASSAGE MONEY.

To LIVERPOOL.....Rs. 500

RATES FOR RETURN FARES.

For Three months £80, Home and back.
For Six months, 50 per cent on the Return Fare.
For Twelve months, 10 per cent. on the Return Fare.

Passages are also available by this Line to Naples or Genoa via Suez and Alexandria, in connection with the Rubattino S. N. Company from Alexandria.

Arrangements for Shipment of Baggage, Sovereigns, Circular Notes and Remittances will be attended to by Messrs. KING, KING and Co. here.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

* These Steamers have just been added to the Line and have all the latest improvements. The accommodation is all on deck.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company will despatch the following First Class Passenger Steamers to Trieste, calling at Aden, Suez and Port Said, on the undermentioned dates:—

Vessels.	Capt.	Disp. Tons.	H.P.	
S.S. ACHILLE	F. Forti	3500	460	on 10th May 1878.
S.S. CASTORE	G. Marussig	3797	250	on 27th " "

All Steamers carry Surgeon and Stewardess.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 300	Rs. 180 0
To Port Said	" 320	" 255	" 131 0
To Suez	" 300	" 240	" 122 8
To Aden	" 170	" 130	" 66 0

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

THROUGH TICKETS FROM TRIESTE TO LONDON,

Via Vienna, the Rhine, Ostende or Calais and Dover, are granted by the Undersigned at

	Via Calais.	Via Ostende.
First Class, Trieste to London	£12-3	£11-18
Second Class, Trieste to Cologne	£9-19	£9-14
First Class, Cologne to London		

Travellers with through tickets are allowed lbs. 55 free luggage.

Tickets are available for two months from the date of departure from Trieste.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Company's Office.

J. JANNI,
Agent A. H. Lloyd's S. N. Company.

28, Bombay Green, 18th March 1878.

WANTED.

WANTED PARTNER, with 10,000 Rupees, in a commodity of newly Patented Invention, *bona fide* and lucrative. Apply Bomonjee Eduljee & Co., 1, Oak Lane.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U.S.A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND, And a complete mitigator of Pain. A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE BITES.

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM it has no equal.

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA, of any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.

Retailed by Chemists all over the world.

Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

General Agent at Bombay,
ESUFALLY HIPTULLA,
No. 39, Pir Market near Jumma Musjid.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1878.
— CHINA	2916	460	T. Alderton	13th May.
(c) VENETIA	2726	450	W. B. Andrews	20th do.
— KASHGAR	2621	450	E. J. Baker	27th do.
(c) NIZAM	2795	450	A. E. Barlow	31st do.
— GHELONG	1835	250	C. Fraser	7th June.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (c) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 3rd May 1878.

TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
KHEDIVE	3742	600	J. D. Steward	13th May.
TEHERAN	2589	400	A. H. Johnson	27th "
ZAMBESI	3431	370	A. Symons	10th June.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 3rd May 1878.

TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
ASSAM	2033	500	N. Stewart.	24th May.
TANJORE	2263	450	W. W. Fertiman	21st June.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 3rd May 1878.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

SPECIAL THREE-MONTHLY RETURN TICKETS.

TO suit the convenience of Government Officials and others taking PRIVILEGE LEAVE, the Company has arranged to issue from this date RETURN TICKETS available for THREE MONTHS (counting from the date of sailing to the date of arrival) at the following REDUCED RATES:—

Bombay to Brindisi or Venice and back (including transit through Egypt)..... Rs. 950
Ditto with the option of travelling one way *vid* Southampton ..... " 1,000

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 15th December 1877.

HOTELS.

MATHERAN.—The CLARENDON HOTEL is OPEN to VISITORS. Accommodation First-class and for Ladies there are separate Bungalows attached to the Hotel which command beautiful views of Bombay and Matheran. D'Souza has houses to let.

Terms.—Moderate.

STAR AND GARTER HOTEL, HORNBY ROW, BOMBAY.

CHANGE OF PROPRIETORS.

THE PROPRIETORS have the pleasure to inform the Public that this Hotel, situated in the coolest part of the Fort, close to the G. I. P. Railway Station (Boree Bunder), within 5 minutes drive of the Principal Offices, has been newly decorated and furnished, and that it will henceforth be entirely under European management.

Table d'Hote at 7-30 p. m.
Tiffins from 1-30 to 3 p.m.
Private Rooms for Parties.
Terms—Moderate.
Rooms can be engaged by correspondence or telegram.
Billiard Room entirely separate from the Hotel.

NOTICES.

BOMANJEE EDULJEE & CO.,
GENERAL AGENTS, 1, OAK LANE, FORT,

UNDERTAKE Purchasing and Selling of Landed Properties and Petty Contracts, such as, Repairs, Removals, &c. Negotiates Mortgages and Advances on good Personal Securities. Buys and Sells Horses, Carriages and Furniture to Order. Arranges Partnerships and safe Investments in LUCRATIVE CONCERNS. Supply and employ Servants, &c., &c., at moderate Commission.

N. B.—No Commission shall be charged to Housekeepers.

REDUCED PRICES.
Finest Virginian Golden Leaf
HONEY DEW TOBACCO;
A splendid article, infinitely superior to the Tobaccos commonly sold under its name.
IMPORTED OVERLAND AT
Per Pound, Cash, Rs. 2-8.

TREACHER & Co., Limited.

THE APOLLO PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the APOLLO PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company on WEDNESDAY, the 8th proximo, at 3 p.m., to take into consideration the desirability of accepting an offer made by Government of Bonds representing Rs. 4,75,000 (FOUR LAKHS AND SEVENTY-FIVE THOUSAND) for certain Wharfage rights and land, which the Company possesses.

REMINGTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 27th April 1878.

THE SASSOON SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 50 per share, declared at the Fifth Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Company, held on the 2nd May 1878, will be PAID to the Shareholders, whose names are on the Register on the 2nd May 1878, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 8, Forbes Street, Fort, on and after FRIDAY, the 10th May, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 3 p.m.

Shareholders are requested to PRODUCE their SHARE CERTIFICATES when applying for their Dividends.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY,
Secretary.

Bombay, 3rd May 1878.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In the MATTER of the BANKRUPTCY of HERMANN CLASON, lately trading in Bombay under the Firm of H. CLASON & Co.

THE CREDITORS of the above-named Hermann Clason, who have not already proved their CLAIMS, are required on or before the 1st day of June next, to send particulars of their claims to me, the undersigned, G. SIGG, of No. 6, Elphinstone Circle, within the Fort of Bombay, the constituted Attorney of Mr. JOHN SUTHERLAND HARMOOD BANNER, of 98 North, John Street, Liverpool aforesaid, the Trustee under the liquidation, after which date they will have to register their claims with the above-named Trustee in Liverpool.

Forms of proof of debt can be had on application to the undersigned.

G. SIGG,
Attorney for J. S. Hd. Banner,
Trustee, Estate H. Clason & Co.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the MATTER of Act X. of 1866, and in the MATTER of the EAST INDIA BANK IN LIQUIDATION.

DINANATH RAGHUNATH KHOTE and ARDESHEER BYRAMJEE KAPADIA } Liquidators.

NOTICE is hereby given, that ALL PERSONS CLAIMING to be entitled to a DIVIDEND or DIVIDENDS in respect of any share or shares in the above-named Bank are hereby required, on or before the 25th day of June next, to send in PARTICULARS of their CLAIMS in writing to the Liquidators at their Offices, No. 2, Meadow Street, stating their NAMES and ADDRESSES, the particulars of the share or shares, in respect of which the claim is made, the capacity in which they claim, and stating whether any and what payment has been made by the Bank in respect of such share or shares. And they are further required to produce to the Liquidators for inspection at their Offices aforesaid between the hours of 11 and 3 on any day (except Sundays and Public Holidays) on or after they shall have sent in their claim or claims as aforesaid, but before the said 25th day of June next, the certificate or certificates of the share or shares for inspection, examination and comparison with the claim or claims they shall as aforesaid have made. And notice is hereby given, that in default of persons entitled to make any claim or claims as aforesaid sending in their claim or claims before the said 25th day of June next, and producing the share certificate or certificates as aforesaid before that day, they will be excluded from the benefit of any dividend or dividends, distribution or distributions, declared or made before they shall have sent in such claim or claims and produced such share certificate or certificates as aforesaid.—Dated this 25th day of April 1878.

HEARN, CLEVELAND, & LITTLE,
Liquidators' Attorneys.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TOWN HALL.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,
SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, BART, K.C.S.I.,
THE COLONEL COMMANDING, THE OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF THE
BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

A GRAND COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT CONCERT will be given to
MADAME CARLOTTA TASCA
by Members of the late Philharmonic Society and other Ladies and Gentlemen
ON FRIDAY EVENING, 10TH MAY 1878.
TO COMMENCE AT 9 O'CLOCK.

PROGRAMME.

1. Part Song ..... "Oh! Forest" ..... Mendelssohn.
2. Song (Tenor) ..... Sweethearts ..... Sullivan.
3. Song (Soprano) ..... It was a dream ..... Cowen.
4. New Patriotic Song (Baritone) ..... Plumpton.
5. Solo Pianoforte ..... "Sonata Pastorale" ..... Beethoven.
6. Song (Baritone) ..... Il Balen ..... Verdi.
7. Song (Tenor) ..... The Thorn ..... Shield.
8. Grand Duett (Soprano and Baritone) ..... La Traviata ..... Verdi.

AN INTERVAL OF TEN MINUTES.

PART 2.

1. Duet (Tenor & Baritone). "Excelsior" ..... Balfe.
2. Song (Contralto) ..... My Mother bids me bind my hair ..... Haydn.
3. Song (Baritone) ..... Io la Perdei ..... Mattei.
4. Romanza (Soprano) ..... Qui Sola, vergin Issa (Marta) ..... Flotow.
5. Serenade (Tenor) ..... Star of my Night ... Plumpton.
6. Solo Pianoforte ..... "Faust" ..... Liszt.
7. Part Song ..... "The Sea King" ..... Smart.

CONDUCTOR.
MR. ALFRED PLUMPTON.

P. S.—Volunteers have permission from the Colonel, should they desire it, to appear in White Uniform.

Prices of Admission ..... Rs. 3, Rs. 2, Re. 1

Plan may be seen and seats secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

AUCTION SALE.

THERE will be SOLD by AUCTION at WILSON'S CIRCUS THIS DAY, TUESDAY, at 11 a.m., a lot of Timber, Firewood, and Bamboo Mats, and Poles.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO, per S. S. ZEAL, are hereby informed that the steamer has ARRIVED, and that she will discharge in the Sassoon Dock. Consignees are requested to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective Goods WITHOUT DELAY.

All claims for short delivery, &c. must be sent in before the departure of the steamer, otherwise they will not be admitted under any circumstances.

GADDUM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 6th May 1878.

VAUGHAN-JONES'
ORANGE BITTERS
("STANDARD BRAND.")
AS SUPPLIED TO THE ASHANTEE EXPEDITION.

FINEST Tonic ether by itself or as blended with Sherry, Champagne, Gin, &c.

A Valuable Cordial, and far superior to the pungent and nauseous compounds sold under the name of Bitters.

No Mess or Family should be without it.

Sold everywhere in the Colonies and India.

WHOLESALE OF VAUGHAN-JONES.
17, WATER, LANE LONDON, E.C.

OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY.

A BLENDING
OF THE
FINEST OLD CAMPBLETOWN
AND
ISLAY WHISKIES,
Selected for the Undersigned.

Per dozen, Rs. 23.

A LARGE SHIPMENT of the above celebrated BLEND having arrived, orders for same will meet with every attention.

THOMSON & TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS,
AND
GENERAL MERCHANTS,
RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

ASHANTEE HAMMOCKS,
ON SALE BY
TREACHER & COMPANY, (Ld.),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

COOPER.

SHIPMENTS of this FAVOURITE BEVERAGE from "*Johnson*," the *original* maker, well known as the leading brand in the London market, are being regularly received.

Quarts per dozen, Cash Rs. 5-8.
Pints do. do. " 3-8.

SOLE AGENTS,
TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SUPARI
TOOTH PASTE.

The large and increasing demand which has arisen for this efficient and agreeable preparation is the best criterion of its worth as a Preserver and Cleanser of the Teeth and Gums.

Per Pot. Cash...Re. 1-4-0

PREPARED ONLY BY
TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

WANTED, a PENTOGRAPH INSTRUMENT, new or second hand.
GEO. GAHAGAN, Elphinstone Circle.

PRICKLY COMFREY.—APPLICATIONS for BULBS, due here by NEXT MAIL, are REGISTERED at PURVIS' AGENCY.

TO BE LET, at Dadur Cross Road, Naigaum, DEANSTON VILLA. For rent, &c., apply to NESSERWANJEE JAMASJEE, at Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Co.

TAYLOR'S HOTEL, REFRESHMENT ROOMS—COLD TIFFINS and SUPPERS can be had daily, at the very moderate price of As. 8. per head.

FOR SALE, EMPTY HOGSHEADS. Apply to C. D. M., care of the *Bombay Gazette*.

VEGETABLE DRUG for LEPROSY has been discovered by Mr. D. X. Pereira, who has a Dispensary at 50, Kalbadevie Road, and has cured many cases successfully.

A LARGE QUANTITY of STONE-BALLAST or NEERUM is on SALE at the PORT TRUST BUNDER, SEWREE. Purchasers to apply at Mr. Ruttonsey Goculdass' place of business, No. 20, Khand Bazar, Mandvie.

FOR SALE, a double barrel breech-loading RIFLE, by Henry, and a double barrel breech-loading GUN by Powell, both Pistol gripped, the latter almost new; both perfect weapons, in cases complete, the property of a Gentleman proceeding to England. Apply to C. S., Post Office, Bombay.

FOR SALE, METAL SEXTANT (by Solomons) Bridge handle; Three Telescopes; Seven Shades, divided on Silver to 10," ten seconds, in polished Mahogany case. Instrument in perfect order. Apply to R. G. T., care of Messrs. KING, KING & Co., Bombay.

FOR SALE, an ENGLISH DOGCART (built by Windover, the best English maker), together with a Hardworking Flea-bitten ARAB. Price moderate. Address "VIATOR," *Bombay Gazette*.

PHAETON (built by Kinross), suitable for a Pair or Single, for Sale; in excellent order. Also, a set of Harness for a Pair. Address "OMEGA." *Bombay Gazette*.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1878. Price Rs. 5; with postage Rs. 5-2. *Bombay Gazette* Office.

BACON in Canvas, 4 to 6 lb. pieces, just received, J. PEARSE, 22, Apollo Street.

BRANDIES.

	Cash. Rs. a.
FINE OLD PALE COGNAC (Treacher's celebrated Heart Labelled), pure, soft and delicate, per dozen	30 0
OLD PALE BRANDY, a Choice matured Spirit	27 0
OLD BRANDY, a sound wholesome spirit	23 0

These well-known Spirits, unequalled for purity and softness, find an increasing sale throughout India.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

INDIAN TEA EMPORIUM.

☞ PRIZE MEDALS AWARDED AT THE EXHIBITIONS OF LONDON, PARIS, AND CALCUTTA.

MESSRS. MORTON & Co. can, with confidence, submit their choice stock of carefully selected KANGRA VALLEY TEAS to the public of Western India. Since their introduction, these Teas have been acknowledged to be superior to the numerous varieties of China and Assam Teas, many of which are known to be adulterated.

The Price Lists show how the Teas of this Firm are appreciated by the Members of the Civil, Military and Naval Services, and of the Mercantile community, who have constantly patronized their Teas. Messrs. Morton & Co. trust it will afford a sufficient guarantee for their excellent flavour and pure quality; whilst their moderate price is a further recommendation to all who are desirous of making use of the best and cheapest Teas that have ever been offered for public favour, at cash prices, in this city.

TERMS CASH.

NAMES OF TEAS.	Retail in canisters of 1, 2, & 4 lbs. From 1 lb. to 15 lbs.	From 15 lbs. and upwards.	NAMES OF TEAS.	Retail in canisters of 1, 2, and 4 lbs. From 1 lb. to 15 lbs.	From 15 lbs. and upwards.
Orange Pekoe, Extra Fine	Rs. 1 14	Rs. 1 12	Byjnauth Mixture	Rs. 1 10	Rs. 1 8
Orange Pekoe	1 10	1 8	Pekoe Souchong, Extra Fine	1 8	1 6
Pekoe Extra Fine	1 10	1 8	Souchong	1 6	1 4
Holta Mixture	1 10	1 8	Royal Family Mixture	1 2	1 0

Wholesale in bulk in chests of 50 lbs. and upwards.

☞ Discount allowed to Merchants, Messes, Clubs, Schools, Hotels, &c.

☞ To ensure prompt despatch, Orders from Outstations should be accompanied with Remittances or good Reference.

MORTON & CO., BOMBAY,
24, Church Gate Street, opposite the Times of India Office, April 12, 1877.

SHIP STORES! SHIP STORES!! SHIP STORES!!!

CAPTAINS of SAILERS and STEAMERS, requiring best articles of STORES and PROVISIONS, &c., at MODERATE PRICES, are requested to call at

M. M. MODY & Co.,
Shipchandlers, &c., Apollo Street, Fort.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW STREET.

CIGARS AND CHEROOTS.

REAL HAVANNAH CIGARS.

MANILLA CIGARS AND CHEROOTS.
"CAVITE BRANDS"
In all Sizes.

PINDIGUL CIGARS.
"LONDRES."
Neuberg's Own.

TRICHINOPOLY CIGARS & CHEROOTS.
"PRINCIPES"—"FAVORITAS" "REGALIAS."
CHOICE SELECTED.
"DAWSON'S PRIME," "THOMPSON'S PRIME," "NONPAREILS."

PONDICHERRIES, BURMAHS,
&c., &c.,
All specially Prepared and Selected.

TOBACCOS.

NEUBERG'S "GOLDEN BLOCK" MIXTURE.
The Mixture of the Day,
MANUFACTURED DAILY.

NEUBERG'S "GOLDEN LEAF BIRD'S EYE,"
Fresh and Fragrant.

WILL'S BIRD'S EYE.
LAMBERT AND BUTLER'S
SUN DRIED HONEY DEW.

CIGARETTES.
MILD, MEDIUM, AND FULL FLAVORED.
14 Brands to Select From.
MANUFACTURED DAILY.
Deliciously Fresh.

J. NEUBERG,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,
WATCH-MAKERS AND JEWELLERS.,
23, RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY,

BEG to call the attention of the Public to the following SPECIALITIES in their large stock of which they can strongly recommend, and which have gained for their qualities as Timekeepers a widespread reputation.

THEIR SILVER 50 RS. LEVER WATCH.

The great and increasing demand for these Watches have induced Messrs. F., L. & Co. to make them in all sizes, and either in hunting, half-hunting, and open face cases.

The "smallest," the usual size of a Lady's Watch, would be an admirable substitute for a Lady's Gold Watch when travelling or for daily use.

THEIR SILVER 75 RS. WATCH

Has all the qualifications of the 50 Rupees Watch, but is in an extra heavy case with gold hinges Its movement is fitted with a compensation balance and with a hair-spring system Breguet.

THEIR SILVER KEYLESS 110 RS. WATCH

Will satisfy the most critical observer.

The above three descriptions of Watches can be had in gold cases at Rs. 150, 200, and 250 respectively.

THE RAILWAY WATCH AT RS. 40.

Messrs. F., L. & Co. can recommend this well finished Watch to anyone who requires a strong and serviceable time-keeper, and one which will bear the roughest work.

THE RAILWAY WATCH AT RS. 60.

Messrs. F., L. & Co. would draw the attention of Railway Companies and employes to these Watches which are of extra large size and can be guaranteed and recommended as reliable time-keepers.

Samples will be sent and special terms be made with Railway or other Companies on an invoice given.

2 years' guarantee is given for all the above Watches.

Initials engraved gratis to buyers. Terms—Cash.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,
WATCH-MAKERS & JEWELLERS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ESPLANADE THEATRE.

AN AMATEUR
DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE
will be given at the above Theatre
THIS (TUESDAY) EVENING, MAY 7,
to augment the funds for the Relief of the WIDOWS, ORPHANS, and RELATIVES of those who were lost in H. M. S. EURYDICE.

The sky is sombre and cold,
The wind whistles over the sea,
But not one heart is merry or glad,
In that grey old town by the sea.
And men are hanging their heads,
And women are wringing their hands,
For 'Eurydice's crew, husbands, brothers and sons,
Lie dead and cold on the sands.

The Proceeds will be handed to Colonel BARCLAY, of Her Majesty's 66th. The performance will be under distinguished Patronage.

THE PERFORMANCE WILL COMMENCE WITH
THE LAUGHABLE FARCE,
LEAVE IT TO ME.

CHARACTERS.

Mr. Easy (a superstitious old Gentleman) ..... *Mr. Marshall.*
Adolphus Cornstalk (in love with Amelia) ..... " *Smith.*
Jos Sprouts (a Cosmermonger afterwards disguised as Doctor De Blisbo) ..... " *Sam Benson.*
Mr. Quince (a matter-of-fact old Gentleman ..... " *Wright.*
Amelia Easy, Daughter to Mr. Easy ..... *Mrs. Fahey.*
Susan Muggins, in love with Joe ..... *Miss Marguerite Carole.*

TO CONCLUDE WITH
CHANG-CHING-FOW.
CREAM OF TARTAR,
OR
THE PRINCE, THE PRINCESS, AND THE MANDARIN.
ORIGINAL CHINES BURLESQUE EXTRAVAGANZA.

CHARACTERS.

CHANG-CHING-FOW (Emperor of China—a very striking personage in his youth, believed to have been an Auctioneer, from the facility of which he knocked lots down) ..... *Mr. Nicholson.*
YEH (a Mandarin and a man darin' enough to scale his master's throne, and was throne in the scale—an extraordinary person; in fact, an antique China ugly-ugly) ..... " *Sam Benson.*
YANG-POO (a Prince of the Pooh-pooh (?) family—a dandy, who got up his own linen and saved a Crown by it ..... " *Player.*
CAPTAIN (a Chinese men-of-war, more than a match for any British tar; in reality equal to two, being a Tar-tar) .. " *Wright.*
CHINAMAN (a philantropic individual, who wished to get up a Distress Fund, and got a floor-in' to begin with) ..... " *Perkins.*
MERCHANT (a small tea party) ..... " *Marshall.*
MESSENGER (a tale-baring knave) ..... " *James.*
HEADSMAN (a limb of the law, who hacks his way through life, and is ever ready to axe a question, or make a cutting remark) ..... " *McGlinn.*
MRS FOU (the Empress and better half of the Emperor ..... *Mrs. Fahey.*
WHANKEY THUMB (the Princess, a chaste young lady very much run after; single, but saucy—indeed, an odd little China saucer) ..... *Miss Marguerite Carole.*

COURTIERS, GUARDS, &c.

Scene I.—COURT OF THE EMPEROR AT CHOW-FO.

Thrashing which goes against the grain—Paltry news; only an earthquake—A fire; is that all?—Proposed Distress Funds—for the survivors—Collector receives a slight hint to retire—viz., a kick, but no ha'pence—Wrongs of a dealer in Old China—Imputations and amputations—Pretty Princess and her Mo—Awful news—A real sensation tail—Excessive grief and revenge.

Scene III.—AN APARTMENT IN THE PALACE OF CHOW-FO.

Scene III.—A DESERTED ISLAND.

Rough, rugged rocks, and green waves of the yellow sea-sand, but no sandwiches—Rebellion—Un-civil war—Settling day with courtiers, who pay off their principal with interest—A sail, a sail!—Going, going, gone!

"Absence makes the heart grow fonder—Isle of beauty—Fare thee well.

Scene IV.—STATE APARTMENTS OF THE EMPEROR'S PALACE.

A dream—"Conscience does make cowards of us all"—Cracked, and intends to be spliced—Unprotected female—What news?—No news—The Jovial Cockney Mandarin—A dream fulfilled—An offer—A scoffer—A refusal—To the altar, or the halter—Violence—Startling situation—The spectre—The rescue—Dream fulfilled—Give us your daughter—Take her—A resuscitation—Altercation—Arbitration and Termination.

The Band of H. M.'s 66th Regiment will be in attendance by kind permission of Col. Barclay.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle ..... Rs. 3
Stalls ..... " 2
Pit ..... " 1
Gallery ..... " 4

Tickets to be had at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

Commence at 9 sharp; Carriages at 11 p. m.

General Manager ..... Mr. S. BENSON.

SHIRTS! SHIRTS! SHIRTS!

ALEX. ALLAN

BEGS TO DRAW ATTENTION
TO HIS
NEW STOCK
OF
OXFORD CLOTH SHIRTING,
FRENCH CAMBRIC SHIRTING,
FANCY DRESS SHIRTS,
BEST QUALITY,
AND
GOOD FIT GUARANTEED.

5, HUMMUM STREET.

LADIES PASSING THROUGH BOMBAY,
ON THEIR WAY TO OR FROM EUROPE,
SHOULD CALL AT
THE LADIES' FRENCH OUTFITTING ESTABLISHMENT
FOR
ALL THEIR TRAVELLING REQUISITES.

MEIFFRE, NEVEU & Cie.,
6, Hummum Street,
FIRST CLASS HOUSE.

ARTICLES ALL READY FOR WEAR.

TRAVELLING HATS.

ULSTERS.

CACHE-POUSSIERE,
Both of Warm and Light Materials.

COMPLETE OUTFITS OF WARM AND LIGHT SHAWLS,
WARM WRAPPS.

FLANNEL AND LIGHT UNDERLINEN.

CHEAP STOCKINGS.

CHEAP HANDKERCHIEFS.

EAU DE COLOGNE.

PORTMANTEAUX AND BAGS.

CHILDREN'S OUTFITS READY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Plated Glass and Crockeryware, &c., at Bandora Hill.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. have received instructions to submit to Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 8th June next, at 1 p.m., at his residence at Bandora Hill, the valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass and porcelainware, &c., &c., the property of F. F. Arbuthnot, Esquire, C.S.

Catalogues will be published hereafter, and the property will be on view from the 3rd June.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 7th May 1878.

SUDANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY SUPERIOR AND CHOICE OIL PAINTIN

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, 6TH MAY 1878.

ALTHOUGH the telegrams respecting political affairs received since Saturday can scarcely be said to add anything to the arguments in favour of peace, there can be no doubt that the situation is generally regarded here as tending decidedly in that direction, and securities of all kinds have undergone some improvement. The main influence has probably been the tenor of Saturday's commercial advices from London, which certainly evince a more hopeful tone. Consols have advanced from 95⅛ to 94¼, and French Rentes from 108½ to 109¼, whilst in Seeds the only movement is a decline of 3d. per quarter in Calcutta Rapeseed ex-Warehouse.

In the London General Produce Markets the only change is an advance of 6d. per cwt. in Good Ordinary Native Coffee.

Enfaced Rupee Paper is unaltered; Fours and Fours-and-a-half at 80 and Fives-and-a half at 89½. In Indian Exchange Bank shares the movements of the week consist of £1-10 in Chartered and £1 in Chartered Mercantile Bank shares.

The Liverpool Cotton Market on Saturday closed quiet but steady, the day's sales being estimated at 5,000 bales, spot prices unchanged.

From New York under Saturday's date ready Mid. Uplands still comes at 10⅛ cents., but July shipment has recovered from 11 to 11 1-16 cents. per lb. The receipts at the U. S. ports to date show the following comparisons:—

	1878.	1877.	1876.
Saturday's Receipts	2,000	1,900	4,600
Total since 1st Sept.	4,073,000	3,023,500	3,947,300

Bar Silver Reuter still quotes at 53⅜d. per oz., equivalent to about 1s. 8 9-16d. per Rupee, but the present spot price of Silver in the bazaar gives a return of about 1 per cent. better than the Mint out-turn.

The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at H. O.	Dec.	Rs.	2,45,694
Do. „ Branches	Inc.	„	9,12,969
Other Deposits	Inc.	„	5,353
Government Securities	Dec.	„	7,720
Loans	Dec.	„	2,70,664
Bills Discounted	Dec.	„	7,23,581
Cash with Correspondents	Inc.	„	37,157
Cash and Currency Notes	Inc.	„	15,95,226

These figures are not of much importance, except as showing that a turn has at last come in the trade demand, and as the appearance of business points to a steady decline in this respect, we may look for a reduction in the Bank's rates at no distant date. At the present moment, although the advertised minimum is 7 per cent., it is generally understood that for a fixed period accommodation can be had at 4 per cent., and in the bazaar even better terms can be made. Taken altogether, in fact, the position of the market points to unusually cheap money during the slack season.

STERLING EXCHANGE to-day has been very quiet, and, if anything, the turn weaker. The tendency is not so much noticeable in actual quotations, which are not quotably altered, but not only are there are very few trade bills offering, but the Banks show an indisposition to sell forward unless at a reduction from current figures. We quote to-day on London:—

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 8¼d.	per Rupee.
Do. 6 months' sight..	1s. 8 13-16d.	„
Credits, 3 „	1s. 8⅝d.	„
Documents, 3 „	1s. 8 13-16d.	„

On Calcutta we quote demand drafts 1-16 to 1¼ per cent. premium; 60 days sight ¾ to 1 per cent. discount.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES have been decidedly stronger to-day in sympathy with the upward movement of Consols in London. Business has been done in Fours at Rs. 93¼, but at the close sellers ask Rs. 93½ and the same price for Fours-and-a-half. Fives-and-a-half are firm at Rs. 102½.

In the SHARE MARKET a better feeling has been observable generally. Bank of Bombays are ¼ per cent. higher and Berar Press shares are Rs. 5 higher, but the chief improvement has been manifested in Spinning and Weaving Companies, which may be called Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 per share better all round.

In COTTON the transactions to-day have been small, both buyers and sellers being alike indifferent operators. Where anything has been done, however, it has been at slightly easier rates. The absence of large supplies will doubtless render sellers very firm during the balance of the season; but on the other hand, the sales for May shipment have not been heavy, and byers are not likely to be concerned to the same extent as in previous months. We quote to-day:—

Good Oomra	Rs.	190	per candy	F. P.
F. G. F. do	„	182	„	„
G. F. do	„	176	„	„
F. F. do	„	167	„	„
Fair do	„	159	„	„
Good Ginned Dharwar ...	„	194	„	„
F. G. F. Dhollera	„	193	„	„
G. F. do	„	189	„	„

SEEDS remain quiet with only a limited business doing for export. Linseed we quote at Rs. 6/8, Rapeseed at Rs. 7-8 per cwt.

FREIGHTS may be called a trifle easier. Consignees of steamers and ships seem alike tired of waiting for the possibility of Government employment, and an increased disposition has been shown to fix at current rates. A steamer has been put on the berth for Liverpool at 30s, and the s. s. J. C. Stevenson is reported fixed from Kurrachee to Liverpool at 32s. 6d. per ton. By sail for Liverpool we still quote wooden ships at 25s., Iron 28s. 9d. per ton. For Trieste and Venice engagements have been made for forward shipment at 35s. per ton payable here.

PIECE GOODS are unaltered in every respect. The demand remains on quite a retail basis and seems likely to continue so until after the break of the monsoon.

COALS are quieter to-day, and we have not heard of any fresh business in arrivals. Prices, however, remain nominally unchanged.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Bank	No. of Shares.	Nomi Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Div. dend.	Cash. Rates per Share.
		Rs.		p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p. ct	128
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	6 do.	700
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5 p. ct	6832
National Bank of India.	10,000	500	all	6 do.	104 xd.
Bank of Madras	60,000	250	all	10 do.	680

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New).	2,948	2,000	all	20 p.	825
Frere Land and Pier Co. Limited	7,500	150	all	4 p. s.	109
Mazagon Land	1,750	2,000	1,000	20 p. s.	800
Fort Canning Land Company, Limited	6,000	1,400	all	13 p.s.	925

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Albert Mills	400	2,000	1,700	..	750
Alexandra S. and W. Co.	750	1,250	all	50 p.s.	1,000
Alfred Mills Co.	250	1,000	1,000	80 p.s.	1,100
Alliance Spinning	500	2,500	all	100 p.s.	1,800
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company	80,000	100	100	..	75
Bhownuggur M. and P. Company	300	2,000	all	40 p.s.	1,150
Bombay United	900	1,000	all	35 p.s.	980
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company	2,000	300	all	15 p.s.	215
Broach Mills	1,800	100	all	10 p.s.	75
Colaba S. and W. Co. ...	900	1,000	all	40 p.s.	730
Cooria S. and W. Co. ...	1,000	1,000	all	40 p.s.	960 xd.
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	450	..	360
Dharumsey Spinning ..	3,000	2,000	all	35 p.s.	745
Fleming S. and W. Co. ..	1,500	1,250	all	50 p.s.	1,200
Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	all	35 p.s.	1,110
Hindustan S. and W. Co.	878	1,000	all	35 p.s.	900
Hydrabad S. and W. Co	700	1,000	1,000	..	750
Jowra Baloo Mills	780	1,000	all	35 p.s.	860
Khandeish Spinning ..	750	1,000	all	50 p.s.	1,150
K. Mucunjee S. & W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	45 p.s.	770
Madras Spinning	300	1,250	all	Nil	750
Madras U. Spinning	425	1,000	all	70 p.s.	1,145
Manchester & Bombay S. and W. Co.	30,000	50	50	..	35
Mandvie S. and W. Co...	1,200	500	all	25p.s.	360
Mancukjee Petit's.....	2,500	1,000	all	5p.s.	1,250 xd.
Morarjee Spinning	1,043	1,000	all	40 p.s.	1,130
Mazagon S. and W. Co..	2,000	5,000	..	..	240
National S. and W. Co. of India.....	950	1,000	all	50 p.s.	800
Nerad S. and W. Co....	400	1,000	all	..	570
Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.	500	2,000	all	..	600
Nursey S. and W. Co....	2,500	400	all	20 p.s.	335
Oriental	1,000	625	all	35 p.s.	725½
Prince of Wales Spinning	600	1,250	all	75	975
Sassoon S. & W. Co.....	1,500	1,000	all	..	925
Soondercas Spinning ..	650	1,000	all	75 p.s.	725
Do do. 3 Share..	500	1,000	250	125 p.s.	205
Sholapore S. and W. Co.	500	1,000	all	..	850
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	all	40 Rs.	650

*Per Share for the half-year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock.....	..	..	£20	21⅜ 3 0 5 p. c.	281
Do. New £20 Shares....	..	..	£20	13 0 14 6 do.	26
Ditto	..	..	£20	6 5 7 8 do.	72
Ditto	..	..	£20	21 13 1 do.	32
B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co.	..	..	£100	1,000 do.	1,100
Do. New Shares. ..	..	..	£18	19 6 5 15 do.	245

BANK OF BOMBAY.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay on the 4th May as compared with the statement issued on the 27th April:—

LIABILITIES.	27th April. Rs.	4th May. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital.....	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities	21,00,000	21,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	73,46,071	71,01,377
Do do. at Branches.	24,13,460	33,28,429
Other Deposits	1,39,17,078	1,39,22,231
Post Bills	46,624	41,922
Cash Credits, undrawn	5,04,592	4,66,420
	3,63,28,725	3,69,58,379
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	27,56,600	27,48,890
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	20,83,530	20,82,805
Loans on Security of do. do.	40,04,726	37,34,062
Current Accounts, overdrawn	6,062	5,417
Bills Discounted	1,20,07,714	1,12,84,133
Stamps	3,268	3,164
Dead Stock	3,58,288	3,55,288
Amount applied in reduction „ 1,75,000	4,67,018	5,04,205
Bullion	1,46,44,499	1,62,40,425
Cash Balances with Correspondents ...		
Cash and Currency Notes		
	3,63,28,725	3,69,58,379

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE,
AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE SHIP ARDENCLUTHA, 1,227 tons, Captain J. Duncan, will sail to-day for Liverpool with a general cargo.

THE SCHOONER ISABELLA, 288 tons, Captain O. Williams, will sail to-day for Mauritius with a general cargo.

THE S. S. AUSTIN FRIARS, 858 tons, Captain J. Barker, arrived in harbour on the 5th inst. from Calcutta, via Tuticorin, in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Gaddum and Co.

THE BARQUE PALMYRA, 888 tons, Captain J. H. Clarke, which arrived in harbour on the 5th inst. from Moolmein, 22nd March, brought a cargo of timber. The vessel is consigned to Mr. Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.

THE SHIP MYSORE, 1,591 tons, Captain J. D. Dicke, arrived in harbour on the 5th inst. from Liverpool, 9th Jan., with a cargo of 2,215 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Finlay, Muir & Co.

THE SHIP RAJPOOT 1,244 tons, Captain J. R. Andrew, which arrived in harbour on the 5th inst. from Liverpool, 28th Dec., brought a cargo of 1,673 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. Nicol and Co.

THE S. S. ESTEPONA, 676 tons, Captain L. B. Hubback, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, 7th April, with a general cargo, one European, and 59 native deck passengers. During the voyage she spoke the barque Zodiac from Chittagong bound to Bombay.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's S.S. VINGORLA, 315 tons, Captain R. D. Dougherty, arrived in harbour on the 5th inst. from Kurrachee, 3rd May, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Surg. Major Pratt, Mr. Hampton, Mr. and Mrs. Connell, 21 deck passengers, and 38 crew of s.s. Assyria.

THE S.S. ZEAL, 1,021 tons, Captain R. Dourt, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff, 29th March, via Liverpool, Port Said, and Aden, with Hustan, and one deck passenger, and the following cargo:—263 packages piece goods, 45 packages porter, 18 packages wine and brandy, 80 casks beer, 1,636 tiles copper, 480 cases tinplates, 270 packages brass, 34,086 bars and 4,320 bundles iron, 20 bales twist, 5 casks alum, 15 casks blacking powder, 25 cases tobacco, 538 kegs nails, 54 cases soap, 100 kegs lead, 100 cases copper, 101 tons coals, and some packages merchandise and machinery. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Gaddum and Co.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
5	Vingorla (s).....	Dougherty ...	Kurrachee, May 3.
	Mysore	Dickie	Liverpool, Jan 9.
6	Kelsponna (s)	Hubback	Calcutta, April 7.
	Zeal (s)	Dourt.....	Cardiff, Mar 29.

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations.
6	Hindostan (s).....	Haselwood ...	Southampton.
	Isabella.....	Merriman.....	St. Naizarie.
	Exporter	Brook	Amsterdam.

The following vessels obtained their port clearance yesterday:—Ship Ardencluthe, Duncan, to Liverpool. Schooner Isabella, Williams, to Mauritius.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—Steamer Vingorla, to K. Coast and Kurrachee. Ship Knight of the Garter, to Liverpool.

CALCUTTA.

May ARRIVALS.

2 Calcutta (s) .....James.....Sandoway, April 27.
Chanda (s) ..... Day ..... Singapore.
British Navy .....Gregson.....London, Jan 2.

DEPARTURES.

May 2.—Steamers Sir John Lawrence, Historian, and Counsellor. Ship Yarra Yarra.

PASSENGERS.

The following passengers left Calcutta by the s s Eldorado which sailed on 2nd instant:—For London—Mrs Hawkes and 2 children, Mr and Mrs Deacon, Mr and Mrs Ellis and 5 children, Messrs Dunne, Rowe, Ringwood, Warrett, Parsons, Dickie, Mackenzie, Oswald, and Dr Ward.

VESSELS SPOKEN.

By British Navy—26th February, British Duke, Balkanab, Munster, in lat 38 S, long 11 W, for Bombay.

MADRAS.

May. ARRIVALS.

4 Himalaya(s)..... ..... Calcutta.

May. DEPARTURES.

3 Bengal .... Calcutta.
4 Nepaul(s)..... ..... Southampton.

DEPARTURE OF PASSENGERS.

Per s s Nepaul:—To Brindisi—Captain Gwyn, Mr Keith, Surgeon Major Todd. To Southampton—Lady and Miss Kennedy, Mrs Wilson, 3 children, and infant, Mr R E Sullivan, Miss Hooper, Lieut Col Fenton, Lieut Pritchard, Mr Lippert, Mr Irvine, c s, Mrs Irvine, infant, and 2 children.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAY 6.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

T McLellan—440 cwts myrabollams, Jaitha Purseotum; 100 bales cotton, Stearns, Hebart and Co; 57 bales cotton, Nursey Khutkow; 71 bales cotton, Morarjee Hurdass; 351 cwts myrabollams, Dutt Bose and Co; 650 cwts myrabollams, Nensee Treecumdass; 554½ cwts myrabollams, Remington and Co.

Respigadera—450 cwts myrabollams, Bhimjee Canjee; 780 cwts myrabollams, Jethu Purseotum; 312½ cwts myrabollams, Bhimjee Canjee; 100 bales cotton, Motilall Runchordass; 250 bales cotton, Nursee Kessowjee and Co; 26 bales rags, Topun Lalljee.

Harali Hasfager s—317 cwts. myrabollams, Hurrivullubdass Nurrotumdass; 25 bales wool, Dhunraz Ameermull; 2 bales wool, Heranund Kheldass, 60 bales wool, Goculdass Toolsidass; 15 bales wool and 250 bales cotton, Nursee Kessowjee and Co; 63 bales hemp, Khutkow Muthuradas.

Raphael —111 bales cotton, J C Bushby and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Hindostan s—8 bales skins and 4 bales hides, Vullyjee Essejee.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Loochoo —300 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Hindostan s—1 box shawls, W Nicol and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Achille s—500 bales cotton, George, Lockhart and Co,

FOR SUEZ.

Achille s—8 packages silk and 1 case indigo, Hajee Allybabanee.

FOR HAVRE.

Zephyrus—160 cwts bones, Woomerbhoy Chandabhoy.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 5th May 1878.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·801
Temperature of the Air.....	85·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer.....	78·4
Dew Point	75·9
Relative humidity of Air	0·741
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky is called—8).	2·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m).....	89·8
Minimum do. do. (read at 9-30 a.m.)..	79·9
General Direction of wind...WNW, W, WNW, W, WSW, W	
Movement of wind in 24 hours.....	163

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 4.

Havolock, Major, Staff Corps, on leave, from Linga ugur.

MAY 5.

Brown, Col, R A, on leave, from Ahmedabad.
Turner, Lieut Col, Staff Corps, on leave, from Ahmedabad.

MAY 6.

Parr, Surg, on duty, from Kurrachee.
Macpherson, Major, 3rd P Cavalry, on duty, from ——.
Stacpole, Lieut, Qr Mr Deolalee, on duty, from Deolalee.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 4.

Smalley, Major, R E, on duty, to Mangalore.

MAY 5.

Lamb, Ins Vety Surg, on duty, to Poona.

MAY 6.

Gilbert Cooper, Col, from leave, to Poona.
Harman, Capt, 2nd Queens, on duty, to Poona.
Pinkney, Lieut, 2nd Queens, on duty, to Poona.
Mackett, Capt, 5th Fusiliers, on duty, to England.
Broad, Capt, 5th Fusiliers, on duty, to England.
Lawford, Lieut, 1st Lt Cavalry, on leave, to Matheran.
Bance, Lieut, R A, on leave, to England.
Randell, Major, 20th Madras N I, on leave, to Bands.
Leckie, Capt, 8th Bombay N I, on duty, to Poona.
LeQuesne, Lieut, 15th R Fusiliers, on leave, to England.

MUSKETRY PRIZES.

Head Quarters, Simla, April 30.

THE Commander-in-Chief in India has much pleasure in publishing to the army the result of the competition, by the British and Native Armies serving in Bengal, for His Excellency's musketry prizes.

283 Non-commissioned officers and men of the Royal Artillery and British Cavalry, 2771 of the British Infantry, 3 of the Native Cavalry, and 7437 of the Native Infantry competed for these prizes.

The results are, in the opinion of Sir F. P. Haines, most satisfactory.

His Excellency's congratulations are offered to—

The 11th "Prince Albert's Own" Hussars (now in England,) on having made the best average score among the Royal Artillery and Briti-h Cavalry.

The 1st Battalion 60th (Buckinghamshire) Regiment, on having won the Commander-in-Chief's Cup with the splendid score 745 points.

Color Sergeant J. J. MacManus, of the 1st Battalion 5th Northumberland Fusiliers, on having made with the Martini-Henry rifle, the best score among all the Infantry competitors, 48 out of a possible 56 points at 700 and 800 yards, and on having won His Excellency's prize gold watch.

Troop Sergeant Major Jennings, 11th (Prince Albert's Own) Hussars, on being the best shot in the Royal Artillery and British Cavalry, and the winner of the Commander-in-Chief's prize sword.

The 4th Punjab Infantry, on having made the best aggregate score, 632 points, of the 53 regiments which competed, with the Snider rifle; thus winning the Commander-in-Chief's money prize of Rs. 100; and to Naick Lakha Singh, of the same regiment, on having won "The Magdala medal, with the fine score of 47 out of a possible 56 points, at 500 and 600 yards.

Lower Zaildar Khan, 15th Bengal Cureton's Mooltanee Cavalry, on being the best shot in the Native Cavalry, and winner of His Excellency's prize sword.

Sir F. P. Haines also desires that his approval may be made known to the competitors generally in all regiments and particularly to the winning teams of the 1-14th Foot, and 4th Punjab Infantry.

CALENDAR FOR MAY, 1878.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

First Quarter..... 10th, 3h. 23·7m. A.M.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Tues. 7	.....	5 31	6 22	{ 1 27 m { 2 42 a	7 51 m { 3 43 a
Wed. 8	English Mail expected.	5 31	6 22	{ 2 18 m { 3 31 a	8 40 m { 9 41 a
Th. 9	.....	5 30	6 23	{ 3 31 m { 4 32 a	9 40 m 10 53 a
Fri. 10	.....	5 30	6 23	{ 4 42 m { 5 38 a	10 55 m
Sat. 11	.....	5 29	6 23	{ 6 16 m { 6 46 a	0 10 m { 0 22 a
Sun. 12	3rd Sunday after Easter	5 29	6 24	{ 7 33 m { 7 54 a	{ 1 21 m { 1 41 a
Mon. 13	.....	5 28	6 24	{ 8 43 m { 8 30 a	2 20 m 2 40 a

MADAME CARLOTTA TASCA

Begs to announce that she is prepared to receive pupils for the Pianoforte, Organ, and Harmony. Communications may be addressed, care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

MR. ALFRED PLUMPTON

Begs to announce that he is prepared to receive pupils for Singing, Piano, Harmonium, Violin and Harmony. Communications may be addressed, care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

MEMBERS of E COMPANY will please take note, that the MEETING announced for Thursday evening to elect an Officer, *vice* Lieutenant Manson, resigned, has been POSTPONED to TUESDAY, the 7th instant, at 6 p.m., at Head Quarters.

M. R. WYER, Lieut.,
Commanding E Company.

SELLING OFF AT HALF PRICES, MENIST'S

PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES, EYE-GLASSES, PRESERVERS, BINOCULARS, &c. &c.

MR. BETTS respectfully announces his return to Bombay and begs to intimate that he will sell the above at half prices during the next few days at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row, after which he will dispose of the remainder at Auction previous to proceeding to Europe.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RS THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

BOYNE—May 4th, at 149, Breach Candy Road, Bombay, the wife of J. Hastings Boyne, Accountant, P. W. Department, of a son.

WEBB—April 19th, at Byculla, the wife of Mr. E. J. Webb, Engine Driver, G. I. P. Railway, of a daughter, still-born.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

STRACHAN—April 29th, at Hyderabad, the wife of W. Strachan Esq., of a daughter.

MENZIES—April 29th, at Rajahmundri, the wife of E. P. Metcalfe, Esq., of a son.

RICE—May 1st, at Bangalore, the wife of Mr. Lewis Rice, Director of Public Instruction, of a son.

DEATHS.

BAGRAM—April 30th, at Saugor, on board the Oorya, John George Bagram, of the firm of Messrs. J. G. Bagram and Co., Calcutta, aged 68 years.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, MAY 7, 1878.

A GOOD deal of comment has been made among military circles throughout India on a recent court-martial held upon a sepoy belonging to the 45th N. I., better known perhaps as Rattray's Sikhs, which is one of the most dashing-looking corps in the Bengal Army. We do not wonder that it should have excited criticism, because the sentence passed upon the delinquent appears to be monstrously inadequate to the offence of which he was proved guilty. If there is one thing in the management of the Native Army which deserves first attention it is discipline. With discipline, judiciously but ever firmly exercised, the Native Army will remain a credit to the British Empire in India; but, if discipline is once relaxed, then an opening is made for dangers which are certain to creep in. The necessity of discipline in every regiment is proved by this fact, that, if it is relaxed in one corps, an infection of insubordination speedily spreads to others, so that it is like one of those Holland dykes, through which, if a rat succeeds in making its way, the turbulent waves of the Zuyder Zee follow, and the surrounding country is flooded. Now, recently one or two grave instances have occurred of relaxation of discipline, speedily followed by discontent among the men. It is idle to ignore the conduct of the 31st Bengal Native Infantry, which recently left Bombay harbour with the Expedition. Apologists have of course sprung up for the 31st, but after the mismanagement displayed at Cawnpore by certain high officials, whose temporising with a number of mutinous men was plainly the forerunner of the discontented conduct of the regiment in Bombay harbour, all we can say is that we think it is a fortunate circumstance that it is by this time well on its way across the Gulf of Arabia, for this may check that infection which is always to be dreaded when one regiment is given reason to suppose that it has obtained the upper hand of its officers. When the 31st reached Bombay, the men at once commenced to grumble at their food, and singularly enough the officers, instead of peremptorily quenching such an unsatisfactory spirit, supported them in their complaints. First of all, they said their food allowance was not enough, and this dispute was only settled by the direct interposition of Sir Richard Temple, although all question of the proper allowance per man should have been settled before the regiment left Cawnpore. Then they said the ghee was bad, and brought a tin which they had opened to prove their case, and certainly the ghee in it was found to have been mixed with earth. The Inspecting Committee proceeded on board the other transports and examined the ghee, and in no case discovered another tin similar to that which the 31st sepoys had produced. The conclusion the officers came to was a painful enough one, although natural under the circumstances, and it was that the grumblers had themselves adulterated the sample of ghee they produced. If this was actually the case—and there is every reason to believe it was—then it just proves what mischievous effects the want of good discipline will produce if signs of insubordination are not promptly suppressed whenever they appear, for, as we have already ventured to say, if the discontented men of the 31st had not been allowed to have their own way when they threw off their belts and said they would rather go to prison if they did not get their own native officer back again, in all probability the 31st Regiment would have left Bombay as peaceably as any other regiment did.

It is astonishing, with the example of the 31st Bengal Regiment before him, that the Commander-in-Chief in India should have confirmed the sentence passed by the court-martial on the man who was tried in Rattray's Sikhs; and it is still more astonishing that he should be capable of taking the low estimate he did of the enormity of that sepoy's offence. Many a court-martial takes place year after year upon young European soldiers, who have been foolish enough to get intoxicated or to say a rash word to their superior officer. One man may have sworn at his sergeant, or he may have smashed a lamp, or he may when drunk have persisted in being obstreperous and disrespectful to the rank of non-commissioned officers, whose majesty his condition prevented him from realising. Well, the invariable punishment passed upon these delinquents—generally mere boys, thanks to our new recruiting system—is five years' imprisonment and subsequent dismissal from the army; and it has been painful to observe the cold and curt monotony with which the sentence has been "approved and "confirmed" by the Commander-in-Chief. Now, if the utterance of an oath to a sergeant, or the resistance of a man to a guard when he is scarcely able to know what he is doing, deserves such a tremendous punishment as that, what punishment ought endeavours to incite mutiny in a whole regiment, and uttering threats to murder the officers—what sentence, we ask, ought to be passed on a man guilty of these outrageous sins against discipline? Apparently Sir Frederick Haines thinks a moral lecture and a sentence of two years' hard labour and imprisonment quite sufficient! At a General Court-Martial, assembled at Alipore on the 23rd March, Sepoy Bhunga Singh, 45th Regiment Native Infantry (Rattray's Sikhs), was arraigned on the following charge:—1st, in having at different times during the months of December 1877 and January 1878, used language to certain men of the 45th N. I. having a tendency to cause discontent and to excite them to join him in creating a disturbance, in substance and to the effect following—that is to say, to Naick Surroop Singh, "If the Guru Padshah "will assist me, there will be seen what a row "I will create." To Sepoy Huzara Sing, "You seven or eight men be with me; we can "do anything, and create a disturbance." To Sepoy Daum Singh, "If the other men, who "have been deprived of their rank, will join "with me, I will do something for them to see." 2nd. In having written and caused to be addressed and sent to Colonel C. B. Basden, his commanding officer, a highly insubordinate and threatening anonymous letter, of the concluding portion of which the following is a translation—"Now, I explain "to you, that the promotions of 1877 are "not agreeable to us: if you cancel these "promotions, and make others in their "stead, it will be good for you, otherwise "there will be bloodshed: you should "make these changes speedily, and it will be good "for you. These men, who take service, do so "for their advantage; they do not come for "yours. In my opinion you are not fit to command, as you take the advice of the native officers, and thereby spoil the regiment; there is "another thing—you should be careful of your "life, as the sepoys are your enemies, because "you listen to the advice of native officers—we "will act in such a way, as you will remember. "If you wish to retain your life cancel the "promotions of 1877." Now, these offences appear to us monstrous enough, and when we find the court passing a sentence of only two years' hard imprisonment on the offender, we naturally expect the Commander-in Chief to alter the sentence by increasing the punishment. Sir Frederick Haines, however, merely "approves and confirms" the sentence and remarks upon the whole case:—"Soldiers of all ranks have an authorised "channel through which to bring their complaints to the notice of superior authority—"resort to anonymous letters is unsoldierlike "and dishonouring to the man, reflecting discredit on the regiment in which it occurs. The "prisoner Bhunga Singh has been found guilty "of this crime, and, in committing it, has been "proved to have offered threat and insult to his "commanding officer. He is now sentenced to "undergo a long course of imprisonment, with "hard labour, losing his position in the army, "and the benefit derivable from eighteen years' "previous service. He is no object for pity; "but his fate may possibly deter from the perpetration of a mean unsoldierlike act, some "who, brooding over a grievance, real or "imaginary, may have contemplated a deed "such as that which has ruined the prisoner." Many a good soldier has been shot for offences of much less magnitude than those which were proved against Bhunga Singh; and we can only explain the extraordinary leniency shown him by presuming that at the present moment the authorities stand in terror of the Native Army and are prepared to do anything that will conciliate it—than which a more dangerous policy could scarcely be conceived. There is a fable in Æsop about the fate of a man who took home a frozen viper and placed it before the fire, and we think its perusal at the present moment would do Sir Frederick Haines some good.

AN experiment or speculation is being now attempted in the island of Borneo which calls to remembrance the early history of the East India Company. A London joint stock association has been formed to develop the "largest island "in the world," and so eminently practical are the directors thereof, that they have actually gone out to Borneo in a large steamer of their own charter, armed with Armstrong guns, and like a deputation of respectable city men bound on a fillibustering expedition. The Bornean company is not of the kind to invest its promotion funds in mahogany counters, plate glass windows, and the similar attractions of a Montague Tigg speculation. It takes a leaf—very prudently—out of Raja Brooke's book, and goes in for the great traditions of the Pilgrim Fathers. We might parody the lines by Mrs. Hemans on those Puritan worthies, and inquire what these modern city people do on that "stern and rock-bound coast;" and the answer would be "freedom to worship gold," for Borneo is full of gold, and of diamonds black and white, to say nothing of copper, tin, ivory, apes and peacocks, or, in short, of all the most precious produce of ancient and modern times. Lands (territories) are given away there by the hundred of square miles with a lavish generosity even the American railway companies cannot hope to emulate, and the adventurer, if well backed by cannon and marines, may make himself a king with a facility denied to fillibusters in other parts of the globe. A fine climate, a virgin soil, riches, minerals and vegetables incalculable, await the pick and the plough of the Anglo-Saxon developer, and, this being so, the wonder is that a field so promising has so long been allowed to lie fallow. But the wonder will cease when we come to consider the dragon that guards the Sinbad-like treasures of the Eastern Archipelago—Sumatra, the Malayan Peninsula, and Borneo, for that Cerberus is the hardest of all monsters to conciliate; she goes by the modern name of—capital.

The writer had the honour of the late Sir James Brooke's acquaintance, and has often heard him speak of his romantic career at Sarawak. People used to ask how it was, with his advantages, he failed to realise an enormous fortune out of his immense territory, and the gist of Raja Brooke's explanation used to be, that to develop Borneo such powers as were granted to an East India or Hudson's Bay Company was a necessity of the situation—such capital also. The wealth is "all there," but to take it there must be armies, navies, and, in a word, all the paraphernalia of a monarch seeking the extension of his dominions. Whether the new Bornean company will be able, dispite the jealousies of the Dutch at Batavia, and of their own countrymen at home, to develop Borneo according to Sir James Brooke's thesis, remains to be seen; this is at least certain, that there is an *El Dorado* in Borneo if the company can only work it.

Nothing can be more promising than the commencement of the enterprise. The roving directors have been received with open arms by the potentates of the coast line—the interior is almost if not quite a *terra incognita*. Golden umbrellas have been held over their auspicious city pates. Treaties have been signed granting the company some of the "finest harbours in the "world," rivers, whose sources are as unknown as those of the Nile, primeval forests, rights, privileges, royalties without end, and everything the heart of a promoter could desire. They have penetrated 200 miles up a river into the heart of their new dominions, and they must now experience something of the sensations of a man, who, having been granted by a beneficent fairy untold wealth, has to look for another fairy for the means of enjoying it. It is true that there is nothing new in this scheme. More than twenty years ago the writer recollects conversation at Singapore hinging on the development of Borneo, and on little else. Our own Government was so far bitten with the Bornean development fever as to pay a good deal of attention to Labuan, a small island on the Bornean coast. It worked the coal mines there, of which there is a seam running under the sea to the mainland, and laid down an actual railway to facilitate operations, but our Government's aspirations blew cold as the anthracite in the Indian Navy steamers furnaces blew hot, and Bornean development rested for

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

TRIAL OF THE SURAT RIOTERS.

SURAT, MAY 6.

Of the thirty-one rioters under trial before Mr. Lely twelve were discharged and the remaining nineteen committed to-day to the Criminal Sessions on charges of attempting to commit the murder of Mr. Scannell and others, causing grievous hurt to public servants, committing mischief, rioting, &c. A third riot case commenced to-day before Mr. Lely, in which three of the nineteen prisoners already committed and two new ones are charged in connection with the riot at the Surat railway station.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

THE BULGARIAN REFUGEES.

CONSTANTINOPLE, MAY 5.

The Russians and Turks have arranged for the return of the Bulgarian refugees to their homes.

THE RUSSIANS BEFORE CONSTANTINOPLE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, MAY 6.

Frequent interviews are taking place between General Todleben and the Turkish military authorities.

General Todleben intends changing the position of the Russian troops before Constantinople.

SERVIA ARMING.

BELGRADE, MAY 5.

Servia is again increasing her armaments.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, MAY 4.

The homeward Bombay Mails of the 15th April last were delivered in London to-day.

The heavy Mails of the 8th April arrived at Southampton to-day per P. and O. Steamer Australia.

LONDON, MAY 4, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day closed quiet but steady.

The London Cotton Market to-day closed quiet.	
Fair Dholleras	4¼
Bar Silver.....	53⅜
3 per cent. Consols for Account	95⅛
5 per cent. French Rentes, 1872	109½
6 per cent. Government Securities..	80
4½ per cent. do.	80
4 per cent. do.	89½
Oriental Bank Shares	£39
Chartered do. do.	£21-10
Do. Mercantile Bank Shares..	£26-10
Hongkong and Shanghai.....	£38
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight..	1-8 7/16
Arrivals—Australia and Trentham Hall.	

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, MAY 6, 5-27 P. M.

Mail Steamer Nepaul, from Calcutta, arrived.

WEATHER REPORTS.—MAY 6.

VARWAR, 5 p.m.—Weather fine. Wind N. W. Thermometer 92·1. Barometer 29.805.

MANGALORE, 5 p.m.—Weather fair. Wind NE, Fall of rain 6 cents.

TUTICORIN, 5 p.m.—Weather fine. Wind E. Thermometer 89. Barometer 29·87.

VINGORLA, 5-40 p.m.—Weather clear. Wind W. Thermometer 97.

THE TREATY OF SAN STEFANO.

WITH the *Bombay Gazette* of to-morrow (Wednesday) we shall present to each of our subscribers copies of coloured Maps showing the exact territorial changes effected by the Treaty of San Stefano in Europe and Asia. These Maps, which are *fac-similes* of those presented to Parliament along with the Treaty, are very carefully and clearly executed, and will be found very useful for reference at the present time.

THE INDIAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE.

THE Commander-in-Chief in India has sent the following telegram to Sir Charles Staveley :—

"I congratulate you on the successful completion of the embarkation of the Expeditionary Force. Your arrangements have been admirable throughout. I beg you to assure all, who by their exertions have assisted you, that their work is highly appreciated."

DURING the embarkation of the Expeditionary Force lately despatched from Bombay several weak points, which caused delay to the different departments working against time, presented themselves and require correcting in case of a force being sent from this port at any future time. To investigate these matters a committee composed as follows has been ordered to assemble :—

PRESIDENT.
Brigadier General Aitchison, C. B.

MEMBERS.
Colonel Hancock, R. E.
Lt. Colonel Hogge, Dy. Qr. Mr. General.
Lieut. Brebner, Marine Dept.

SECRETARY.
Lieut. Baker, R. A.

The following are the points calling for enquiry :—

1. What is the best size for iron tanks? What number could be made up in, say, a fortnight? What would be the capacity of tanks so made up, estimated in gallons?

2. Irrespective of the number which can be made available within a fortnight, what are the most advisable means for arranging for a future supply in the event of possible requirements for foreign service?

3. What number of wooden casks could be made up with advantage in Bombay?

4. How long will it take to make new wooden tanks serviceable by soaking, and what is the respective cost of wooden and iron tanks?

5. How many water barges with steam pumps can be made available in Bombay? How much water could be daily supplied to transports consistently with the ordinary requirements of the harbour and with the means lasting for the supply of water on shore? How can these means be augmented?

6. Can the water supply for transports be taken from some point nearer than the main pipe at Mazagon?

7. Can a Commissariat Pier be constructed immediately near the Commissariat Head Quarters? Can the supply depot be established near such a pier? Would this arrangement greatly facilitate the despatch of supplies to troop-ships?

8. Can any mechanical contrivance be quickly constructed for use between decks of ships carrying horses, for better ventilation?

9. How many steam launches are available immediately in the harbour? Are these sufficient for the rapid despatch of a force; if not, how can the number and strength be rapidly increased?

10. What is the number of barges for embarking horses available in Bombay? Is the number sufficient, if not, how can the number be increased and maintained?

The committee is reminded that, in respect to many of the above questions, the aspect of affairs will be greatly modified by the opening of the Prince's Dock next year.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR of Bombay returned from the Secretariat to Malabar Point last night; and we hear it is probable he will go to Mahableshwur for a week or two, unless the Government of India orders him off suddenly to Timbuctoo or Erzeroum.

THE ship Rajpoot, Commander Andrews, which arrived here on Saturday evening, exchanged signals with the s. s. St. Osyth, towing the Clydesdale and Helen Scott at noon on Wednesday, in Long. 67° 30' E. Lat. 18° N. which desired to be reported "all well." There was a light northly breeze blowing at the time, and the three vessels had their fore and aft canvas set. The St. Osyth dropped her pilot at about midnight on Monday last, and she must have been towing the two vessels up to the time. She was signalled at a rate of very nearly 8½ knots, which speaks well for the power of the St. Osyth.

VIOLENT crime and of an audacious order seems to be on the increase in Burmah. The *Rangoon Gazette* hears "that Mr. Davis, Assistant Commissioner Thyetmao, and Mr. Agnew were seated indoors when four or five Burmans came up and attacked them with *dahs*. Mr. Davis, who is said to have received a gash on his face, got hold of one of the *dahs* and killed one dacoit, and put to flight the others. These are, we believe, the meagre particulars of a telegram which reached this town on the evening of the 21st April, and we await fuller news."

AN earthquake was experienced on Thursday last, in the D. F. W. camp, near the village of Kurselapett, among the Javadie Hills, eight miles east of Jollarpett. The ryots described it as "fighting with large guns some far place off." There has been a good deal of rain in the locality lately, much to the advantage of the crops.

As much interest has been expressed as to the exact nature of the opinions recorded by Sir George Campbell with regard to the necessity for special legislation for the Vernacular Press, the following extract from the late Lieutenant Governor of Bengal's letter on the subject, No. 2,808, dated August 7th 1873, and signed by H. C. Dampier, Esq., may be worth reprinting :—

"6. The Lieutenant Governor desires to take this opportunity of submitting his opinion that a much stronger law on the subject is required than that which now exists. In England such things would, he believes, be punishable as gross libels, sedition apart. In this country not only is the Government required to furnish proof of actual sedition in the case of the most scandalous and offensive publications of this nature, but that offence is so qualified by the proviso, that in the case of wretched Bengalee scribblers whom no one supposes to have the courage to do anything else than to render obedience to the lawful authority of Government, the matter becomes very complicated, and if there is any opening for doubt or argument, reasonable or unreasonable, the position in this country is now such that a prosecution would probably involve an amount of litigation and scandal that would make the remedy worse than the disease. This is not the first time that a warning has been issued and nothing more done; and meantime such things have got worse and worse.

7. What really means nothing in Bengal may be read and copied by others in other parts of India, in whose hands and before whose eyes such matters would really be highly inflammatory and dangerous. The Government cannot allow Bengalee school boys to write seditious fustian without running great risk, and more risk of the spreading of such things. All the boys in Calcutta may read and not rebel, but what would a frontier Pathan think if he reads a translation of such things, and finds that such things are published with impunity?

8. The Lieutenant Governor requests that his strong opinion may be submitted to His Excellency in Council, that there should be a law to punish summarily and severely, without all the éclat of a long prosecution for sedition, those who write and publish mischievous and seditious libels on the Government; and to shut up newspapers which are the vehicles of this language."

ON Sunday evening week a slight *contretemps* happened at All Saints' Church, Allahabad, which for a few moments threatened to be productive of most disastrous consequences. A harvest thanksgiving was being celebrated; and it being also the octave of Easter, the chancel was very elaborately decorated with wheat and flowers. While the psalms were being chanted, a small sheaf of corn on the altar caught fire, and, oddly enough, none of the choristers seemed to notice it. One of the churchwardens, however, rushed into the chancel and carried off the burning sheaf before it had time to do any damage. The church is an old thatched godown, and had the conflagration spread, it would very soon have been burnt to the ground.

IN noticing "*The Village Punchayat* : A Remedy for Agrarian Disorders in India," by Mr. W. Wedderburn, C. S., the *Examiner* says :—If knowledge of Indian affairs is not more generally diffused, the fault does not lie in want of good instructors. We noticed the other week an excellent pamphlet by Mr. Johnson on the subject of Indian finance, and here we have another pamphlet, a reprint of a paper recently read before the East India Association, dealing with a subject of the utmost importance to the good government of India—the regulation of the relations between the ryot, or peasant, and the village money-lender, the sowkar. Mr. Wedderburn's pamphlet is a model of clear and simple statement, divided into formal heads, like an old-fashioned sermon, without being in the least dull. Mr. Wedderburn compares the trife between the ryot, the cultivator of the soil who does the manual labour, and the sowkar, who finds the seed, to the strife between labourers and capitalists in this country. He passes in clear review the different plans that have been proposed for dealing with this internecine war, and objects emphatically to any system of direct Government interference, such as seems to be in favour with the present Indian Government, by which the miseries of indebtedness would be ameliorated for the ryot by making it impossible for him to borrow at all. The ryot and the sowkur, Mr. Wedderburn thinks, are as necessary to each other as the labourer and the capitalist in this country, and nothing could be more inimical to the ryot in the long run than any interference for his protection which would embitter the differences between him and the village Shylock," who in Mr. Wedderburn's opinion, is a much more reputable person than is generally represented. The efforts of Government, if it interferes at all, should, Mr. Wedderburn thinks, be directed towards conciliation between the ryot and his capitalist, and he would advise the reference of all disputes between them to the village Panchayat as a sort of Board of Conciliation. At present, the remedy for any grievance is found in the Law Courts, but that is a costly procedure, and open, besides, to the objection that it leaves the ryot almost entirely at the mercy of the richer and better-informed man. Before the Panchayat, the village Council, which is still largely in use among the natives, and detects thieves and arbitrates on disputes with a celerity unknown to more formally organised courts, suits between ryot and sowkur might be disposed of in a prompt, inexpensive, and satisfactory way, without leaving behind them the bad blood which to often rankles in litigants before the European tribunal. Mr. Wedderburn's suggestion is worth attending to, and he deserves special thanks for the clear and interesting way in which he has put it forward.

THE *Statesman*—The condition of the North-West is being steadily ameliorated by the progress of the *rubbee* harvest, but the price of food continues almost at famine rates. There was a positive increase we observe, during the week ending 20th April in the number of people on the relief-works in the Agra, Muttra, and Roy Bareilly districts. The numbers for the whole of the provinces, however, including Oudh, had sunk from 32,604 on the 29th March, to 12,627 on the 20th April; the number in the poorhouses sinking simultaneously from 18,148 to 5,326. Distress of this order should of course be manageable enough, but we fear we must expect a heavy death-rate in the provinces, for sometime to come from the reduced condition of the people.

THE *Beacon*—The departure of Dr. Holmstead from Hydrabad seems to have been felt as a very heavy loss by all the residents, particularly by the natives. Our Hydrabad correspondent tells us what has been done. The Collector, Colonel Dunsterville, and Mr. Brunton, the engineer of the water works, each subscribed Rs. 100. There seems to be no doubt that a substantial memorial of Dr. Holmstead's stay in Hydrabad will be raised, so universally esteemed was he for his kind and considerate manner as well as for his great skill. Our correspondent writes—"Dr. Holmstead's name is quite a household word in the Hydrabad Collectorate. In the transfer of him, whose efforts in the cause of suffering humanity are widely known and appreciated, the people have lost a sincere friend and a warm sympathizer. Hydrabad owes a deep debt of gratitude to him for his indefatigable exertions on behalf of the welfare of its citizens, and its inhabitants to show their gratitude, are trying to perpetuate his name here. A meeting of native gentlemen was held on the 26th April for the purpose of raising funds to keep alive his memory, by means of some lasting memorial. Rs. 795 were subscribed on the spot, and by this time Rs. 1,500 have been raised. It is hoped that Rs. 4,000 will be collected."

Madras Times—On looking over some old records of the Madras Native Army we came across the subjoined extracts (written in 1825) which show that the cry of 'paucity of officers with native corps' is by no means a recent one. Being curious to ascertain the present strength of officers with the regiments of Native Infantry, we overhauled the last Army List, with the following results. There are 40 regiments of Native Infantry on the strength of the Madras Establishment. These corps had, on the 1st April last, present, doing duty with them, 255 officers, or about *six* per corps. Of these, however, 36 were raw lads, sub-lieutenants of the last season—and, if they be deducted, we have an average of about *five* European officers to each Infantry corps! The fixed establishment of each corps is 769, of all ranks, and dividing these five officers amongst them, an interesting fractional portion falls to each 100. The extracts which we republish, and which allude to the disastrous retreat from Sittang in Burmah, inculcate their own lessons, and the figures we have given above will, we trust, not be lost sight of in applying the moral. We believe that Sir Neville Chamberlain is much opposed to the false economy that thus denudes the native army of their fair share of European officers, but has hitherto failed to enlist the support of the India Office. With Mr. Hardy at the helm, we may, perhaps, now hope for the inauguration of a healthier *régime*. The following are the extracts referred to :—"It was altogether a compact and efficient little force, with a promising field before them; but a woeful paucity of experienced officers, that mainspring of all military operations in the East. This defect, however, we are too well habituated to; and the failures which certainly did sometimes occur in Ava, when our native troops were sent to cope singly with an unaccustomed enemy, were mainly attributable to that cruel and short-sighted economy, which affords the Indian army such an inadequate allowance of officers." "Upon this occasion, the regiment lost Colonel Conroy, Lieutenant Adams, and ten men killed, whilst Lieutenants Harvey and Power, and several rank and file were wounded, losses which reduced the number of officers present for duty, to three, and gave the temporary command of the troops to a Lieutenant! Not a Captain was present; neither do I remember to have seen a Captain with the corps during the time it was attached to the force. And yet this was a light infantry regiment on field service."

A PARAGRAPH in the *Reformer and Jewish Times* of New York, to the effect that a daughter of Sir Antony de Rothschild had been ostracised by her family for marrying Hon. Eliot Yorke, has drawn from Baroness Charles de Rothschild of Frankfort, a note of correction. The note reveals an unexpected liberality of sentiment in regard to personal rights touching matrimony and religion. "Although," says the Baroness, "the marriage may not have met with the entire approbation of some members of her family, ... she continues to be received by them all with the same kindness and affection as before her marriage." The writer adds in conclusion : "Leaving all to follow the dictates of their own conscience, they (the Rothschilds) show no difference to those who may differ in opinion or practice. Religion is between man and his God, and needs no human interference."

THE Barings have been born under a lucky star. Their thrifty ancestor, who as no remote time was a general dealer and subsequently a banker in Exeter, had very little idea that he was founding a family which would one day possess, besides untold wealth, a couple of peerages and a bishopric. The ladies of the family have shared the fortune of the men. A daughter of Lord Ashburton married the Duke of Grafton; and in the eldest daughter of Lord Northbrook rumour has recognised the future Duchess of Devonshire.

THE addition to the strength of the transport service by the arrangement by which the Indian troop-ships will be available for ordinary troop movements in the off-season is (says the *Army and Navy Gazette*) an idea which probably would have been put in practice before, had it not been that the usual difficulties of working between two departments had to be overcome. The payment made by the India Office for the services of the officers and men of the Royal Navy employed during the Indian season amounts to about 70,000*l.* per annum. Now a handsome repayment will be made from the Imperial exchequer for the use of the ships for general service.

ONE of the most extraordinary incidents in the obstruction to the Mutiny Bill was the amendment moved by Mr. Parnell, and seconded, "in an excited speech," according to the *Times* report, by Mr. Sullivan, to the effect that a convict, whose sentence of death had been commuted to a term of penal servitude, should be allowed a month to deliberate whether he would accept the commutation, and should have the option, if he signified his wish in writing, of undergoing the original sentence.

THE East India Association, having reached its decade, has issued an address to the Princes and Chiefs of India, calling attention to the fact that the action of the Association and the extension of its influence have been checked by its having no permanent place of residence, where the friends of India can meet in any considerable number to discuss the many and increasing subjects in which India and England are mutually interested. To provide a suitable and permanent local habitation on a convenient site—that is, in the vicinity of the Houses of Parliament—where members of both Houses could conveniently attend, and to increase the efficiency of the Association, whose only object is the disinterested advocacy of all public interests of India, would demand an outlay of not less than 20,000*l.* This sum, it is hoped, will be subscribed by the powerful and wealthy Princes and Chiefs of India.

IF, says the *Saturday Review*, a Licence-tax is not to be inquisitorial—that is, if people are not to pay more or less to trade in proportion to what they make by trade, and traders are to be held on as equals—the poorest trader must pay as much as the richest, and the State gets much more out of the average general income of a village shopkeeper than out of that of a merchant prince. The Government of India originally proposed to adhere strictly to the theory of licences, and to exact from the richest trader no more than a pound a year, and to make even persons earning two shillings a week by trade take out a licence. Lord Salisbury thought this adherence to theory a little too rigid, and, while according exemption to the very humblest traders, raised the maximum that could be needed. Even with this correction, however, the tax remains, as from its nature it always must remain, one that makes the poor trader pay what to him may be a serious sum, and takes from the rich a sum beneath his notice. The equality of the tax led to an indignation meeting at Bombay which, the use of a public building being refused by the stern and cautious authorities, assembled in a circus tent, and there gave vent to its feelings. It was not, however, merely that rich traders pay disproportionately little which awakened discontent, but that there should be no corresponding relief laid on professional men and English officials. Mr. Fawcett protested against the exemption of these favoured persons, and it was not easy for the Government to discover any reply. As the Government wishes for an Income-tax by which the officials would be made to contribute directly to the revenue, it must hold that it is just that they should so contribute; and, if the native traders are to pay something in lieu of the Income-tax which the Government thinks they ought to pay, it would seem as if the officials also ought to pay something. In order to account for the exemption thus accorded to officials, Lord Lytton invented the absurd plea that recently some Civil Servants have been working very hard in the famine districts. They were thus to be regarded as good boys, who had earned a half holiday for the whole school, and their half holiday was to take the singular form of getting the natives to pay their taxes for them. Lord George Hamilton's defence was at least a wider one; for he argued that, as the main use of the Licence-tax was to stimulate the natives into asking for an Income-tax instead, the more glaring were the inequalities and injustice of the Licence-tax, the more effectively it would operate in the desired direction. Whether it is wise to invest the insurance fund in unproductive works, and how far, if it is so invested, it can be called an insurance fund at all, are questions which the Government waits to decide until the Committee which has been appointed to consider the general subject of Public Works in India shall have made its report; and the consideration of this part of Mr. Fawcett's criticism on the official scheme must therefore be referred for the present.

"IT is a sin to steal a pin," and a man in Philadelphia has been arrested for that very offence. The pin had a diamond attached to it.

A CASE of some interest to employers has recently been decided by the Chief Court on appeal from the order of the Commissioner of Umballa. The plaintiff, Mr. J. Campbell, an employé in the firm of Ball, Hobson and Co., of Umballa, sued that firm for the sum of Rs. 1,000 with interest, for extra services rendered by the plaintiff to the defendants. The allegations of the plaintiff were that the proprietor of the firm being about to leave for England for a short time, had, in order to induce the plaintiff to remain in his service, the latter being then desirous of leaving it, and in consideration of his taking charge of the business during his principal's absence, promised to pay him (Campbell) the sum of Rs. 1,000 on his return to India. The money, owing to various circumstances, was not paid, and a suit was filed for the money. The defence was that the promise was a nudum pactum, and was not legally enforcible; and that though the defendant admitted a moral obligation he did not acknowledge any legal one. It appeared from the evidence that the plaintiff was bound to use his best endeavours to further the employer's business and devote himself to it. It was therefore urged that the defendant's offer was merely as a reward for services which the plaintiff was bound to perform. One of the judges of the Chief Court took this view and upheld the decision of the Commissioner of Umballa. The other held that a special contract had been established. There being a difference of opinion on a question of fact, the order of the lower court was maintained.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

MISSIONARY EDUCATION.—The editor of the *Indian Evangelical Review* for April has the following remarks on this subject :—"Unless we err greatly in reading the signs of the times, the question of missionary Education in its relation to the State will very soon be subjected to a re-examination. Indications multiply that the present condition of things fails to give satisfaction, and that the results obtained are by many not considered such as to warrant the present outlay of money and strength. Our readers will remember a recent discussion in this *Review* between the late Mr. Ellis, of Calcutta, and Mr. Rao, of Madras. Mr. Ellis strongly felt that the present system of missionary education was worth maintaining. Mr. Rae expressed the strong conviction that no radical change was now desirable. The disagreement between these two writers indicates, indeed, that there is not a unanimity of feeling upon the subject; but that there is a widespread, and we believe a growing dissatisfaction in missionary circles is, in our opinion, a fact too obvious for argument. We regret that pressure upon our space compels us to withold until next issue an article from a Calcutta missionary in which that dissatisfaction is emphatically expressed. In this connection the following paragraph, from a recent Number of the *Lucknow Witness*, will be read with interest :—'Shall we have a Christian University in this country?' The idea is beginning to take firm hold of some of the best-minded among the Christian educators of the land that this is already, or at least soon will be, a necessity of the situation. Since Government cannot impart religious teaching, and Christian colleges are seriously hampered by their connection with its Universities, there can be hardly a doubt that in the course of time a Christian University empowered to grant degrees and lay out courses of study will be loudly demanded and widely useful. The scheme is probably premature at present, Christian colleges being so few, but it must come after a while.' Its coming, we are sure, would be hailed by all Christians with great joy."

A MADRAS GENERAL ORDER.

HEAD QUARTERS, OOTACAMUND, May 2nd, 1878.

RECRUITING—NATIVE ARMY.

THE Commander-in-Chief intimates that recruits for the Native Army are not to be enlisted from outside of the limits of the Presidency, except with sanction previously obtained through the Adjutant-General.

2. There ought to be no difficulty in obtaining from within the Presidency suitable recruits for each branch of the service, provided that proper steps be taken to procure them. Commanding officers are requested to adopt such measures as may be necessary to ensure this being done.

3. What the sepoys of the Coast Army did in times past, their successors, if judiciously selected, may be expected to do in the future. The sepoy—whether of Bengal, Madras, or Bombay—is just what his British officers make of him; and Sir Neville Chamberlain has now seen enough of this Native Army to feel assured that the Presidency can produce plenty of good efficient soldiers provided they be sought for—and when obtained, be properly trained and well commanded.

4. Many of the regiments of Cavalry and Infantry bear badges of honourable distinctions for past services—whilst the Sappers and Miners have never failed to distinguish themselves whenever and wherever employed.

5. What is indispensable in the Native Army is the existence of that feeling of natural reliance which binds together the British officers and their sepoys. The officers must know their men, and the men must know and respect their officers. This unison of feeling and of interests is only to be brought about by officers remaining attached to one regiment. They must not be shifted about merely to preserve relative equality of position and pay. They must be content to cast in their lot with one Regiment, and to make it their professional home.

By order of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief,
FRED. JEBB, Brigadier-General,
Adjutant-General.

RECRUITING AND OFFICERING OF THE MADRAS NATIVE ARMY.

THE Commander-in-Chief has in General Orders brought prominently to the notice of commanding and other officers of the native Army, that in the course of his inspection of Native regiments, he has noticed a number of weakly undersized men in the ranks, who can at no period of their lives have come up to the required standard, and who are at the present time most certainly not fit to proceed on active service. The men thus coming noticeably under observation are :—*First.*—Transfers from the 4 extra regiments and the 4 recruit depots raised in 1857. *Second.*—Transfers from the recruit boys of regiments. Besides the above named the Commander-in-Chief has observed that in several regiments sufficient attention is not now paid in regard to the enlistment of recruits. His Excellency has seen in the drill squads many youths who ought never to have found admittance into the ranks, and who, if allowed to remain, will probably, after a few years of ordinary cantonment service, become a burden upon the Pensions Establishment. The G. O. then proceeds :—

"The efficiency of the Native Army must of necessity depend upon the standard of recruitment; and to ensure future efficiency, each individual youth enlisted ought to have in him the promise of becoming equal to all the duties to be expected of a soldier. Sir Neville Chamberlain is fully aware of the embarrassment commanding officers must feel in having to refuse to the sons of deserving native officers and soldiers admittance into the service merely on the grounds of defective physique, for in other respects these lads are generally qualified, being intelligent and well educated; but no personal considerations can be held to justify physical deficiency being overlooked, and the required standard must be maintained. The physique of an army cannot be allowed to deteriorate without injury to the repute of that army as well as injury to the State; and every youth when he enters the ranks ought, at the least, to be above the standard of the general population. The Commander-in-Chief, however, wishes it to be clearly understood that in his opinion mere height is of no consideration—what is needed is the frame and sinew sufficient to enable a soldier to carry his arms, ammunition, accoutrements, and great coat for many miles a day consecutively—and the constitution to stand exposure to climate."

—*Madras Mail.*

INDIAN NEWS-LETTERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, APRIL 30.

IF history speaks truth, people who lived on the borders of the ocean attained a higher degree of civilization than their inland brethren. This comparison, made centuries ago between the inhabitants of maritime cities and pent-up mountaineers, might be fitly applied at the present time, to your Presidency and the Punjab. Bombay, with its breezy blue sea and ships of all nations going to and fro, is a busier, wealthier town than Lahore, where the stream of life flows as sluggishly as the waters of the Ravi. The Punjab province has been slower to receive impressions, and to set upon them, when received, than other Presidencies. The distance that separated us from the two Indian centres of civilization—Bombay and Calcutta—accounts in a great measure for this torpidity. Another reason of minor importance was the comparative monopoly of society by Government servants. Travelling has been simplified of late years, and consequently men of good education and ability have sought in the Punjab a career that has been denied them in an over-crowded mother-country. Many men cherish plans for turning the resources of the province to some account, but lack leisure from their duties to carry them out. A notable exception to this rule was Mr. Halsey who, four years ago, started a silk factory at Madhopore, a lovely green spot watered by a canal in the Gurdaspore district. The natives were encouraged to cultivate the mulberry and to rear silkworms; the cocoons were brought to Mr. Halsey's factory, where the silk was wound and reeled by means of the machinery he had set up for the purpose. For some time past Mr. Halsey has entirely devoted himself to his hobby, and it promises to repay him for the time and patience he has spent on it. Emboldened by the success of his first enterprise, he has now started a Sugar Refining Company at Sujanpore. Like Ajax in the nigger-song, the Punjab abounds in fields of sugar-cane. The zemindars crush their cane in a rude press worked by bullocks, very much after the pattern of a Persian wheel; the juice is boiled in shallow pans till it is solidified into a cake called *goor*. This is sold to the bunnias who finish the process of refining and prepare it for sale. The *goor* is broken up and thrown into *kunchee*, or well in which a sieve is fixed, a slimy unsavoury weed—*jala*—that grows in great quantities in ponds is heaped on the *goor*, the whole covered over and left for some days, till the *jala* has forced the molasses out of the *goor* into the well below. The molasses is sold to the distiller of country spirits, and the purified *goor* is spread in the sun, trodden out by natives and sold in the bazaar as *cheenee*; it is again purified by fire before it appears as sugar. Mr. Halsey proposes to buy the ripe crops of sugar-cane from the zemindars, who frequently, having grown their cane, cannot afford to transform it into *goor*, or, if they do so, have not the wherewithal to pay their revenue. The rapacious bunnia here steps in, advances ready money on condition he is paid back in *goor* at his own valuation. It is needless to say if anyone loses by this transaction it is not the bunnia. Mr. Halsey's scheme, if successful, will relieve the zemindars of all further responsibility after the crop is grown, while it will be death to the bunnia's profits. The mills and machinery are in course of erection at Sujanpore; they are capable of producing ten tons of sugar and four hundred gallons of rum daily. Compare the magical rapidity of machine work with the lengthy, unappetizing process described above! The Bari Doab Canal passes through Sujanpore, the mills are propelled by water-power: this at once removes a great difficulty. Sometime ago, an attempt to work an English sugar mill at Jullundur failed, because the district was unable to provide the amount of fuel required to feed the engine. This was the more unfortunate, as splendid crops of cane grow in the Hoshyarpoor district, and had the scheme been practicable, an enormous annual profit might have been realized.

The Lieutenant-Governor's heroic determination to brave the heat of May has struck dismay into the hearts of those lucky officials who yearly follow him to Elysium. A *conversazione* for native gentlemen took place at Government House last week. None of the princes of the land were there; the best makes travelling unpleasant; most of them were, however, represented by their principal officials. Gatherings of this description are, as a rule, more politic than amusing, and this one was no exception to the rule. An effort to get up a *conversazione* in the Museum (admission, one rupee), in aid of the Lahore Christian Young Men's Association was unsuccessful, for, alas! the Christian young men of Lahore are not apt to stir out of doors after dinner to be amused, far less to be instructed; unless, indeed, amusement and instruction are offered gratis, which is quite a different thing. The same society got up a free theatrical performance which was well attended. The appointment of Mr. Henderson, civilian, to Government advocate-ship, has given rise to a good deal of discussion and dissatisfaction, the post having hitherto been filled by a barrister. Mr. Henderson applied to the High Court of the North-West Provinces to be enrolled as an advocate, but his request was refused on the plea that he was in the public service and likely to be so for some time to come. Mr. Henderson then applied to the Chief Court of the Punjab. The Punjab Government will, I hear, ask for legislation, if the court considers it has not the power to comply with Mr. Henderson's request, and of course it is hoped the Court will, if possible, give Government its aid in this matter. It is rumoured that the 63rd West Suffolk-shire Regiment at Meean Meer will be relieved next autumn by the 1st Battalion 17th Foot from Murree. The 63rd have suffered terribly from fever; more than half the regiment is already in the hills. Meean Meer is a notoriously unhealthy place; one year generally suffices to lay a regiment low. Anything more depressing as a military station than this dreary, sandy desert cannot be imagined. The nature of the soil is unfavourable to the growth of trees or shrubs. The latest arrivals, fresh from a gay green station, like the Walrus and the Carpenter,

> Wept like anything to see
> Such quantities of sand:
> "If this is only clearedaway,"
> They said, "it *would* be grand!"

I have heard it whispered that the beautiful church built by Government in this wilderness is the reason why Meean Meer as a military station has not been done away with long ago. Oh! for Aladdin's lamp to transport St. Mary Magdalen's (I mean the church that bears that name) to Lahore where eight hundred Christians lack a place of worship.

MAHABLESHWUR, MAY 3.

HAVING nothing to do (sad reflection on some one), I was yesterday about to write you a long letter on kitchen gardens, the effect of calcareous matter on loam, and the result of my careful examination of the texture of the soil of Mahableshwur. I had made a few notes about the indigenous vegetables of India which thrive up here; and had also jotted down in memory a few things in particular about the aloo potatoe which is celebrated as the highest and only class of British fruit which grows on the Deccan heights. However, from news of potatoes, I find my mind running on lines of soldiers; and instead of thinking how the grub which destroys the Mahableshwur aloo might be exterminated, all my faculties have been engaged in thinking of that glorious moment when British and native troops amalgamated, and fighting side by side, shall destroy the mighty legions of the Czar. I shall therefore leave Mahableshwur news to some one with more inclination for gup than I possess, and shall only say that the weather is charming and the breezes cool. That General Primrose, Colonel Hicks, and one or two other officers left a couple of days ago in order to assist in making arrangements for the despatch of the departing force, and that, this being Good Friday, all religious folk are going to church. That people who appear to know a lot say H. E. the Governor will pay us a visit and leave his band; that he contemplates a visit to England, and might accept the Government of Canada if it were offered to him, or a seat in Parliament if some English electors would invite him to the honour. My own opinion is that the British Senate is the true home for a plucky well-informed Indian statesman. The men who empty the benches upon an Indian night are disappointed Indian celebrities—frequently men of mushroom birth and of cramped education—men who swagger from the top of a pile of rupees, and who are ever standing on their novel dignity. Such petulant upstarts cannot win the House of Commons, composed as it is of honest Englishmen who like downright plain speaking men, who debate a question from knowledge founded on personal experience. Half the Indian orators at St. Stephen's speak from the reports of others, for their lives have mostly been passed in some one locality. Mighty Rome was said to consist "of men and customs," and, with equal truth, it may be affirmed that Hindustan falls beneath the same description. Well, Sir R. Temple would enter the House of Commons under the prestige of the name of an ancestry that is not new nor obsolete. He has seen the men of India of all parts, and has studied their manners and customs, and is familiar with their history. He knows the wants of the country, and he also knows its capabilities. He knows the science of politics and the civil and criminal law of the land. He would, therefore, make a wise Director of Indian interests in the House. He has his faults. Who has not? In earlier days there was too much scribbling about his administration; in later days, too much talking on outside matters. One fault he has dropped altogether, the other he can tone down. I admit that it is hard, vulgarly speaking, to shut up, if God has given you the fatal gift of the gab, particularly if you are of an observant nature and honesty of purpose is the mistress of your heart. Still, when one is at the head of a Government, and clothed with the purple of power, it is well to retain your own secrets and not to level reproach or praise at any special class. But tongues which might be restrained in India would run riot in England, and the general capacity and prudence which has dignified the walk of our Governor in India would glitter in the Senate when that august assembly, united by nature, law, and patriotism, on questions foreign to home disputes, listened to the tale of India as it was, and as it is, from the mouths of a practical statesman, who, daring the scorching beam of the sun, thinks nothing of riding fifty miles in the wilds of Guzerat before breakfast, in order that he may see things with his own eyes instead of through those of the local Collector. Well, some day when H. E. and I meet in the lobby of the House—for I intend to be there too—I will offer a fitting apology for these remarks if they should offend. But as the highest thing is a principle, and from it if right flow, truthful views, opinions, and observation, I am sure that you will explain that I "set down naught in malice" but from a wish to be just, H. E. will prefer to see a bold hand, all one way, writing on the wall rather than a servile sketch of what I think of him as a public magistrate. Well, if it be true, and that our Governor should go to Parliament with his practical knowledge of India, and from reading the "collected reasons of ages" helping him, I shall expect to see the effect of "human intelligence acting upon human experience," and the result, the actual redress of those real grievances of which the people of this country have to complain, and the exposure of those false statements made by the enemies of England in which the Native Press recently has lent a disgraceful aid. As an Indian reformer in Parliament, Sir R. Temple would find a worthy labour of love before him, and if he can afford to yield up the emoluments of his present office and enter Parliament "all for India," I am sure my friend Mr. Spofforth, the Conservative Parliamentary agent in London, would very soon find him a seat for a county or a borough. Such an honour would be a limitation to immediate power; but it might prove the commencement of a career of far greater importance than that of the Government of a sixth-rate dependency of the British Empire.

And now I turn to the question of the day, to the critical emergency of the hour. It is a point in the history of the Indian army and a record of honour in its historical annals that the dark chivalry of Hindustan should be asked to volunteer for the glories of European warfare. Why, with the comforts of Bombay at the command of Magdals, and yet his Lordship has not intended it as a base bit of soft soap to Eastern soldiers. He has seen them fight, and he knows their patience and obedience. Under the guidance of British officers, they will, in the daylight of Europe, prove devoted and victorious troops. I might, at copious length, recapitulate the reasons why it is necessary for me to go, for the sepoy stands elected to fight side by side with his white brother. The day has come when the greatest Government in the world has recognised the sable soldier as "consanguinous" and akin to his more favoured British comrade, and I am glad it is, for it is an anomaly to keep an army at half-arm it and only occasionally employ it. The Indian army sprang into existence when the English were founding an enormous Empire, and its sharpened swords won a kingdom that is the envy of Russia and of other lands. Russia has been held up to the people of this country as a power that was to subdue the English and finally drive them into the sea. When the populace of India are inflamed against us, and when the hurricane of their anger wants an outlet, then Russia is held up as the nation who will yet chastise the English settlers, and who is destined to become the father of the heterogeneous millions of India. It is good thing, therefore, that troops from this country should see for themselves how over-rated have been Russian troops. They will return from the field with every idle phantom gone, and regard in future the the tales of Russia's power as the predictions of evil-wishing persons. Nothing is so bad for us in India as the prominence of the name of Russia among the people, and nothing so quickly restores our prestige as a martial success. The sooner, therefore, the sepoy witnesses the end of what has been termed a "pusillanimous hesitation," the sooner will ancient tradition be revived and English honour be rescued from the sneers of an ignorant people whose highest opinion of us is founded on the number of white faces that have at the battle field as a record of our determination never to yield. But from the flowing land of hope and prophecy let us descend to the necessities of an army in the field, and what field they should first occupy. Ships and food are things we have no get ready, and the officers of the Commissariat Department have much hard work before them; indeed, have they not the Quarter Master General's establishment. But the selection of a base for an army acting from India is the chief consideration. Of course the opinion of an humble individual like myself is not likely to gain much consideration, but it did occur to me when I read of the destination of the Indian Force that its true "base" should have rested upon Egyptian soil. It must not be forgotten that the papers have informed us that the Grand Duke and the Sultan have shaken hands. It may be that the apparent friendship thus struck up is hollow and false to

thing, and that she wishes she had been married to him, instead of that cross-grained Willy Dash! She is sure, too, she says, with the nicest little manner, so innocent and ingenuous, that when she has a lover or a husband she will tell her friends all about it, and not be such a silent stick as that Amy is! And when the poor fellow winces, she asks him if he has the toothache? and shall she bring him a little brandy? Papa has the toothache every night, and takes such a lot of brandy for it! It is so bad, it sometimes makes him talk quite funny, and walk—oh, anyhow!

No trained detective is quicker than the young *ingenue* to see all that it is wished to conceal; no *enfant terrible* more maddening in the blatant chatter which reveals all when seen. What can you do? She is an *ingenue*—innocent, candid, truthful, unsuspecting; you are obliged to accept her as she offers herself; and if the draught is bitter, others have had to drink the same; and you should not brew beer which has wormwood for its lees. Is it her fault if there is any harm in what she speaks of so innocently? She did not know it—how should she? and you have only yourself to thank for the scrape into which she so unintentionally led you. If you had not flirted with Miss Lucy, there would have been no row, and you would not have had your black eye. How did she know when she told the family that she had met you and Lucy spooning in Kensington Gardens, that you had been forbidden to speak to that young lady under pain of a thrashing; and that Lucy was breaking all the domestic laws in a bunch by meeting you on the sly beneath the elm-trees? She never does things that papa and mamma may not know; and she never imagined that Lucy did. So she makes her defence, which is your joint condemnation; and if you use strong language behind your moustache, the recording angel will blot it out as soon as written, because of the provocation. The tell-tale at school, the Marplot in the drawing-room, the spy and mischief-maker everywhere, the *ingenue* works hard for her wages of ill will and distrust. No one likes her, and only born fools believe in her; and when Providence, friendly to the many if hard on the one, sends her a husband to cure her away, there is universal rejoicing in the society which has suffered so much because of her, and in which she has wrought all the harm that came to her hand.

Years, which do all for most people, do nothing for the *ingénue*, and elderly, we find her much the same as when juvenile—line, texture and colour the only things changed about her. If she pouted when she was young, she is now noted for inexhaustible good-humour and a sweetness of temper which no *contretemps* ruffles, and no uncomfortable dignity starches into stiffness. Also she is noted for the light and airy character of her toilette, the multitude of her men intimates who profess to be her lovers, and the risky character of her conversation. Never out of temper, though the patent butt of all who surround her, she accepts all that comes with the ringing laugh or the flashing smile which are her personal battle-horses; being far too ingenuous to hunt for snakes in the grass, or to fear that lions may be prowling by the way. Who, indeed, would harm so guileless a creature? No one, she says in effect; and, like little Red Ridinghood, she makes friends with the wolf, whom she professes to believe in without *arrière pensée* when her grandmother's nightcap is over his ears. But the odd part of it is, that the elderly *ingénue*, with all her girlish innocence, is sure to have had a droll history among the shadows of the past. The hour came and brought the man with it; but she thinks that no one remembers the wild oats which ran to fine flour when she was lost in Paris for so many months, out of sight of the world altogether, and when turning up again—well, turning up somewhat changed from what she had been when she ran to earth. She will not remember that two and two which made four as surely as that the berry comes after the blossom; but is still the *ingénue*, fresh from the nunnery parlour or the seminary class-room, knowing nothing of promology and as little of natural logic—as little, indeed, as she knows of the double meaning in what she says; else how could she ever dare to touch on such odd subjects at all?

Unmarried for her own part, the elderly *ingenue* is prettily sympathetic with those of her sisters who have taken the irrevocable step, and says, with her infantine expression, "How dreadful! for life! I think that marriage should be on lease, and that people should have a fresh start every three years, at longest!" Then when men laugh and women bridle, she looks round, pleading, bewildered troubled. "Have I said anything shocking?" she asks. "Tell me, have I done wrong? I am so sorry. I did not know. What is it?"

If you are ill—a bachelor, without female relations near you—the elderly *ingenue* offers to come and nurse you. You are just like her brother, you know, and she can make such arrowroot and jelly! If you give an afternoon tea, she volunteers to be your lady; and when she pours out the tea, she handles the pot daintily as if she were afraid of it, and did not know how many cups it held. She thinks it would look odd if she looked too familiar with your furniture. People are so horrid, and might talk; for the wisdom of the serpent comes in sometimes to temper the innocence of the dove, and even an *ingenue* thinks that garments worn out of date, like the filthy rags of righteousness, better than no garments at all.

The elderly *ingenue* is sometimes really clever as an artist, a musician, or an 'ologist of some kind. Her favourite studies are mythology and botany; and the homogeneity of nature the point on which she is densest. When she gives her little lessons to a mixed audience on her favourite flowers and ferns, she never can be got to understand why a few mothers, who are particular, do not like their young daughters to join. She thinks botany such a pleasant pursuit for young persons; and it is impossible to know too much of nature, says the elderly *ingenue* with generous warmth. In mythology, she is great on principles, and learned in symbolism; but she has never yet been able to learn what escalop means.

Living in the light of innocence as she does, the elderly *ingenue* understands no more than her young sister how any one should object to the broadest publicity. The world is without sin for her, and she cannot create what she does not know. By-the-by, who was that lady to whom you were speaking in the Burlington Arcade the other day? Your back was to the walk and your face to the shops, but she knew your shoulders; and what a pretty creature she was! Such a lovely pink-and-white complexion—just like wax; and how long her eyelashes must have been to cast such a black shadow round her eyes; and with that beautiful frizzly golden hair, too! How exquisitely she was dressed!—almost fit for a ball-room. Will you introduce her? She would like so much to make the acquaintance of such a lovely person!

Dear Mrs. High-stepper, so glad to see you—saw you yesterday in your brougham with Captain Lovelace; were you going to your mother's—or your aunt's The mother flushes, and her looks say plainly enough that her daughter, Mrs. High-stepper, who is whispered to be a trifle fast and more than a trifle free, did not go to her yesterday—Hammersmith not being exactly on the way to Cavendish-square; and the aunt says, grimly, that she has not the honour of Captain Lovelace's acquaintance, wherenon the elder *ingénue* looks waggish and suggests a nice little surprise going on for some one—perhaps for Mr. High-stepper when he comes back from the Continent—for every one knows what a devoted wife Mrs. High-stepper makes and what a trustworthy friend Captain Lovelace is. "Yes," drawls Mrs. High-stepper, two burning spots on her cheeks; "my husband is philanthropic, and I was carrying out his principles." From that day, the elderly *ingénue* tells every one, that Mrs. High-stepper is the best woman she knows, so generous and charitable; and that she and Captain Lovelace have some philanthropic business down at Richmond—some institution which they visit together; and what dear people they must be to be so good and kind, and make no fuss about it! But she wonders what the inst tution is, and if Mr. High-stepper knows? If he does not, be very sure that she will tell him before he has been at home a week; and if mischief comes of it, is she to blame?

These *ingénues*, with their affectation of innocence and reality of pruriency, their candour and malevolence, are the torpedos of society, the hidden springs and secret snares covered over with that look like fragrant flowers and wholesome herbs. The only wisdom with them is to avoid them carefully; sending them, with all speed, to Coventry, until they have learnt to be real and ceased to be ingenuous—abjured candour and taken to the ways of truth instead.—*Truth.*

TRIAL OF MADAME RACHEL.

(Continued from Saturday's "Bombay Gazette.")

Mr. Pearse.—I saw Mrs. Turner afterwards at her house. I had heard that she was a distinguished vocalist. I heard some of my friends say that she is a pretty fair *artiste*. She performs at her Majesty's Theatre. To the best of my belief I paid Madame Rachel about 20l. in all but how I paid it, whether in large or small instalments I don't remember. I have paid for some washes singly, as I got them. On the occasion of the second visit which I paid to Madame Rachel after I came from Rome, she spoke to me about her having undergone five years' imprisonment. She said that her daughter was upon the stage and that for her sake she did not wish the relationship between them to be known. The defendant said that she had been imprisoned as the result of a conspiracy. I knew in June or July that Madame Rachel had been imprisoned. She did not go into the matter very fully. She said that a lady was going to bring an action to obtain 20,000l. from her; that not long ago she was able to get the conspiracy was entered into against her, and in the result she was looked up for five years; that the Home Office was taking it up to prove her innocence. She was talking for three hours, and at the end of the conversation that is all I know about it [laughter]. She produced me letters from many ladies referring to the matter but I did not read them.

Mr. Day.—Did she show a very strong feeling against a solicitor, Mr. George Lewis?

Witness.—Yes. Perhaps more strong than friendly.

Examination resumed.—I cannot say that she very often mentioned his name. She told me that some people wanted to get 30,000*l.* from her, but she never explained to me. I did not suppose that it had anything to do with the washes. She said she did not wish her daughter's name to be mixed up with the affair. I continued to deal with her on the strength of the document from the Home Office. I saw the beginning of it, but I do not know what it was. It being from the Home Office I believed it was truthful. It was about this time that the conversation took place about my father. Mrs. Turner said she knew the artists were ready to come forward to sing as a sort of tribute to my father's name. I found that a daughter-in-law was at the Royal Academy of Music. I understood that Madame Rachel and Mrs. Turner were engaged in getting up a concert, and a great many letters passed between me and Mrs. Turner on the subject.

The following letter written by the witness was read supposed to have been written on Wednesday, Feb. 11:—

"46, Ebury-street.

"My Dear Madame Rachael,—Should I not hear from you am I to understand that I am to go to you on Saturday, at eleven at 29, Duke-street. I should see Mrs. Turner next week to arrange about the concert, but everyone thinks I had better put it off for February, as in November we could not make so much. I fear if the Albert-Hall were chock full it would not bring altogether 400*l.*, as most of the boxes and stalls are private property."

There was another letter dated July 19, in which she stated that she had heard from Mr. Gye, who thought it was too late in the season to do anything now, referring to the concert.

Cross-examination resumed.—As to my idea of "finishing," it was intimated three or four months was the time for it to be used. I believe I used some in June and July. The rash had not then come out. It came out at the end of December, 1877. I had used this wash in its pure state to my face and no rash came out.

Did you say before the magistrate, "I rarely used the wash, and when I did the rash came out?"—I don't remember that.

It is not correct to say that whenever you used the wash the rash came out?—Rashes did now and then come out on me. But I can't say whether it was her washes or anything else. I don't think, except the measles, I ever had any rash before dealing with Madame Rachel. I never had a rash like that which broke out at the end of December. Before that date I had merely little spots and blotches, and that sort of thing. I went down to Luton about this time.

I may take it you wrote at this time to "Dear Madame Rachel?" Here is a letter July 30th?—Yes, this letter is from Luton dated July 30th, 1877:—

"Dear Madame Rachel,—I write to remind you that I shall be with you on Wednesday between eleven and twelve. Did you get G—'s letter all right?—Yours, "C. M. P."

Witness identified another letter, which was as follows dat d August 2nd, from Luton, with the London post-mark of the next day:—

"Dear Madame Rachel,—I find no letter from Mrs. Turner; if you see her tell her to write to me to The Elms, Dartmouth, D vonshire. I had an accident coming up; one of the bo tles you gave me I let fall and broke it. The other is all safe. Perhaps at Dartmouth I will take some baths. Do you think they will do harm to my skin? Let me know at 40, Ebury-street, if you can see me on Friday afternoon between three and four, so that you may touch my face for the last time, as when I come back perhaps I shall be improved enough to be finished off. I will be up in the morning, and hope to hear from you.—Yours very sincerely, "C. P. PEARSE."

What was she to do in touching your face for the last time?—I told you that it consisted in purifying my skin and doing something to keep it in a healthy state.

Do you mean to say the only thing she did was to touch your skin with a sponge and a little water?—She was always saying that she wished to touch it herself. She told me if I went to doctors for different illnesses they would not always give the same medicine, but various medicines, and it was the same with her washes, which were not always the same.

Did she give different washes?—I really don't know whether it was anything different. She used to tell me to touch myself with the same thing I put into my bath.

Another letter was then put in, dated from The Elms:—

"Dartmouth, August 10.

"Dear Madame Rachel,—Give me your views how you are getting on? It is lovely here, and we are enjoying ourselves a good deal. I heard from papa, who is very well, and very poor. However, he is in hope of better times. My face improves every day, and I hope you will find it so when I return. Write soon,—Your sincerely,

"C. M. P."

Is it true your face was very much improved?—Yes.

And you were anxious about her health?—Yes. She always said she was ill whenever I saw her. Sometimes I had difficulty in seeing her on that account.

The next letter says:—

"Dear Madame Rachel,—I will be up in London for one day before going to Staffordshire. Can you see me on the morning of the 21st [Tuesday], between eleven and twelve? Please let me know, either here or at 40, Ebury-street. I leave here on the morning of the 20th. If you cannot see me on Tuesday I must put it off for another fortnight, but I hope you can see me. Please let me know. From yours very sincerely, "C. M. P."

Another letter was then put in, dated from 40, Ebury-street, Monday, with the London post-mark, August 20:—

"Just arrived from Dartmouth. So sorry not to have heard from you; please telegraph to me if I am not to come to-morrow.—From yours affectionately

"If I don't hear from you, I shall be with you between one and two o'clock."

Letter read, dated August 30, 1876:—

"Dear Friend,—I hope to hear from you soon. I am pretty well, and very admired, thanks to you. I will leave here Sunday, 9th September. Will you be in London about that time? If so, I will come next day after I arrive—Monday, or any other day that suits you best. Write and tell me how you get on. Have you seen Mrs. Turner yet? It is bitterly cold here, but fine. With very kind regards, yours sincerely, "C. M. PEARSE."

There are numbers of letters which I wrote to Madame Rachal expressing great anxiety to see her, and thanking her for what she had done for me. I was very much admired for my complexion, and for the improvements she had worked on me.

Letter read dated November 11, 1877, and bearing the postmark of Market Drayton:—

"Dear Madame Rachel,—I find I won't be up in town till the 19th, so won't see you until the 20th. I made a great sensation at the ball, and was considered quite lovely, thanks to you. I have received a most kind letter from Mr. S. He wishes to see me personally about the concert, and encourages me to entertain hope of realising a good sum by it. Please write to me at the above address if you have any news. Have you seen Mrs. Turner, and has she seen C.—Yours most sincerely, "C. M. P."

There are many letters which I have written to Madame Rachel addressing her as "Dear friend," and "Dear Madame Rachel," and subscribed. I also wrote several letters to Mrs. Turner on the same subject, in which I urged her to exert herself on the matter. At that time the first day that I had the rash out I spoke to Madame Rachel, and something was said about the price I was to pay for finishing. I don't think that at that time I was under my doctor. I have not seen him for some time, two or three months, but I am seeing him now. Madame Rachel did not say that I had better have a medical certificate that I was well in health before she performed the process. (Read from witness's depositions.) She did say that she would prefer my having a medical certificate to see whether the application of the wash had done me any harm. I can't know why.

Now, was it not when the rash came out that she said she would like you to have a medical certificate?—No, upon my oath it was not. It was before the rash came out. When the rash came out she said I was not to go to a doctor on any account.

Did she not say that you were not to use anything to your face except pure cold water?—She looked me all over with a sort of little microscope thing, and said that all the pores of my skin were open.

(Read from the depositions where the witness said: "I must only use cold water, as anything else might ruin me.")

Witness.—Yes, She told me not to use anything except cold water—not even soap.

Mr. Day.—Was it not then that she suggested you had better have a medical certificate?—No. I had a bath when I took the jewels. I saw the bath prepared. I don't know what was put in. To me it seemed only bran and water. I have no reason to suspect that anything else was put in. The rash was on my face, arms, and neck and that necessitated a bath—so she told me—to cure it. I kept my face perfectly dry. I did what she told me. The action of the bran and the water was to be to bring the rash down. There was no requirement for me to take a number of baths. At this time my jewellery was in the house. I have sometimes obtained money upon jewellery, but I have never authorised Madame Rachel to pawn these. She told me she had pledged the jewellery. I heard at the police court that it was in my name. She has sold small things for me, in connection with acts of charity and handed me over the money. She has sold things for me twice for charity. I entrusted her with things to sell that she had for me, and handed me the money. One occasion was probably as late as last December. The letter to the pawnbroker was written on the Saturday at her house. The one relating to the jewellery was written a week before. The printed form was filled up in my own handwriting. I thought she could not read. I never saw her write. The jewels were taken to Madame Rachel's on a Saturday. The letter of Jan. 5 was written, I believe, on the day I had my bath. It was written from my own house.

The letter of Jan. 5 was read, but its contents were immaterial. A letter was read dated Jan. 8 and 9, in which reference was made to the holding of a concert at one of the opera houses for the benefit of Mrs. Pearse's father. The witness said that the latter of these letters was most likely written after she had had the bath.

Cross-examination continued.—That was another letter written by me to the prisoner, with reference to the jewels: a lady was to give Madame Rachel £50, and my jewels were to be sent back. The jewels were not to be sent in my own name, because I call writing the letter to the lady putting the jewels in pawn myself. It was incorrect when I said "I have seen a man who will give me the money on Wednesday."

Did you ever have a conversation with Madame Rachel about the loss of any jewellery?—Never. My husband was on a jury, and she spoke to me about the Detective trial, and not about the jewellery. She never said anything to me about jewellery, except on the occasion when I objected to pawning my own jewellery.

Never any conversation about jewellery, for which a reward of £1,000 was offered?—I had heard of Lady Dudley's jewellery being stolen, but I had never had any conversation with the prisoner on the subject.

Were you not surprised to hear that Lady Dudley's jewellery was in her bath-room?—No; it was not my business. But I was astonished to hear that Lady Dudley's jewels were in Madame Rachel's house; and then she explained that they had been brought by Lady Dudley's maid because Lady Dudley had to pay her £2,000. That was the day I pledged my jewels to the pawnbroker, when she said, "You make such a fuss about jewels worth £50, when I have jewels in my house worth thousands.

How did the conversation about the trial arise?—I said my husband was on the Detective trial, and I could not dine with her. She then jumped up and screamed, said she knew Froggatt, who was one of the prisoners, and that he was one of the conspirators with Mr. George Lewis against her. Nothing was said about jewels in connection with that trial.

Do you remember going with your husband to her after telling him about this?—Yes; and my husband understood that my acquaintance was only of three or four months' duration. Subsequently, after going to Madame Rachel, my husband had a further explanation from me, and then we went together, a week after, on the Sunday. I believe at that interview my husband mentioned Mr. George Lewis's name, just as we were going out of the door.

Did not the defendant then say that nothing would give her greater pleasure than to meet Mr. George Lewis in a court of law?—No, she did not. She did not say she was willing to return the 50*l.* She said that Mr. Lewis wanted to hang her, and she said a good deal all the way down stairs, but I believe she was abusing us, and not Mr. Lewis.

Re-examined by Mr. Straight.—When I wrote the letters to Madame Rachel my father was in want of money, and I wished the concert to be a pecuniary success for him. I said the things about being admired to please her. When I wrote about having seen a man, I was anxious on the subject. The proceeds of little articles which prisoner disposed of for me went to an English charity. With regard to all the other letters I wrote, I wrote them on account of her wish to know how the washes acted.

Godfrey Pearse, the husband of the last witness, said—I am a stock broker. I was not at all aware that my wife was in the habit of going to Madame Rachel, either in Duke street or Great Portland street. My wife made a communication to me on a Saturday in January. In consequence of what she said to me I went to Madame Rachel's at Great Portland-street on the Sunday, the next day. I said to her, "I have heard you have some jewels and some letters of my wife's. I insist upon your returning them to me at once." She refused entirely, and said, "So far from my owing your wife anything she owes me a large sum of money." She showed me a letter in which the sum of 200*l.* was named. Nothing further passed on that occasion except that she tried to talk about the use that she had been put to by my wife. I saw her again on the Tuesday or Wednesday. I told her from what I had further heard it was just what I had supposed—namely, a fraud, and I again demanded all the jewels and the letters. She then said that she never saw alone, and that she had a witness, who was listening, to prove that on the former occasion, she had promised to pay me. She again tried to talk about the services which she had rendered to my wife, but I would not listen to that tale. I said that if she considered she had properly earned 10*l.* for the things which she had supplied to Mrs. Pearse, I would give her 10*l.* as the seller of messes. She then said that if I would bring my wife she was sure that she would make me believe that it was all right. I went away, saying that I would bring her. On that occasion she said that she had witness to prove that on the former occasion I had promised to pay her 200*l.*, or any other sum which my wife chose to give her. After that interview I had a letter purporting to be from her. I believe I took it to her house again on the following Sunday. I took my wife with me. There was a repetition of her former statements with reference to the services which she had rendered, and she made an offer to go on with the process. I considered it a fraud, and then said that this was the last time that I would have a chance of treating with me. I said I should go to a solicitor I did not mention his name. I had no one in my mind at that time. She said I could not do so because the letters which she held for my wife were such as could not be produced. She gave me to understand that I should not dare to have them published, and added that she had been on the most intimate terms with my wife for nearly two years, knew all my friends, and all the members of my family, and a great deal of their personal affairs. When we were going down stairs she said she would make the City ring with it. She said she knew every friend I had. There was nothing further then. I saw her again before I went to Mr. Lewis. I saw her the morning after I saw Mr. Lewis. One of my clerks told me she had been sitting in the office an hour. She then showed me Mr. Lewis's letter, and said, "What is this about Lady Dudley's jewels?" and that it was very unfair mentioning this, as it was said in confidence. I said that the whole thing was now in Mr. Lewis's hands. She then said she would give up all the letters conditionally if I went up to Great Portland-street. She said that Mr. Lewis had made up his mind to ruin her—hang her, I think she said—and that she would do anything rather than face him. I saw her again either that evening or the next. When she spoke about giving me the letters, I said I would go and see her. I said I had come for the letters. She said, "What, give them up, and put myself in the hands of that man?" I stated she must trust to my word but no further steps should be taken if the letters were given up. It ended in my going away without anything. She refused to give the letters up. She said they were "compromising." She said "I have got letters of your wife's that you dare not have brought forward," and added that the letters were compromising to my wife. She said I should not dare to prosecute her, as she would make the City ring with it. No hing further passed then and I determined to prosecute. I received from my wife a bottle containing some stuff. That was about five weeks ago. I gave it to my family chemist. I gave it into the hand of Mr. Saunders. At the end of last year I noticed a rash on my wife's face, a rash which I had never seen before, and I spoke to her at the time.

Cross-examined by Mr. Day.—One bottle was taken to Godfrey and Cooke's and one to the family chemist. I found them both in the same cupboard. I never looked into the cupboard to see how many bottles there were. My wife brought a bottle from the cupboard that went to Godfrey and Cooke. They are supposed to have had both bottles. I had never seen the bottles before. When I saw them, I did not observe any label. There was no label of directions. When I went up for the letters she said, "What, give myself up and put myself into the hands of that man?"

I understood her to refer to Mr Lewis. She did not part with the possession of the letters until she knew that Mr. Lewis would not prosecute her. She said she should want the letters if she were prosecuted, and therefore she would not trust them to Mr. Lewis. She became violently abusive, and on one occasion said that there was nothing she desired so much as to meet Mr. George Lewis in a court of law, but on another occasion she said she would rather meet the devil. [Laughter.]

How often did you go to her?—I think I went to her house five or six times. I did call on Mr. Crossman Turner, I went with my wife at her request as a matter of civility to persons whom she thought had been of great service to her, but I never went to Mr. Turner's after I went to Madame Rachel. I left a card at his address that I should be at my office at a certain time. He had been to me several times of his own accord. There was a difficulty about getting the jewels; she said they were pawned, and if I let her have a fortnight I would have them. The prisoner gave me the pawn tickets. My wife was not then aware that the jewels were pawned. It was probably on my second interview that I got the pawnticketa, when Mr. George Lewis's name was mentioned. My wife told me on the Saturday before we went together that she was not aware that they had been pawned. She had told me about the letters she had written from dictation, and from what see told me I was certain they had been pawned. She thought they were in the hands of a gentleman. I told her they were pawned. She mentioned the name of Mr. Sheldrake.

Selina Finney, living in service at Kentish-town, was next called and sworn. She said in reply to Mr. Straight—In the month of August I entered Madame Rachel's service, and continued with her until the 21st of January in the present year, at 153, Great Portland Street. My wages were 11*l.* a year. Madame Rachel occupied the first floor and kitchen down-stairs. The first floor comprised three rooms, one room in the front and two at the back. The front room was used as a shop. The back rooms were a bed-room and a sitting-room. I slept in the back room on the first floor; Madame Rachel slept in the sitting-room. She invariably resided there herself—she had a little child with her. In the room which was used as a shop there were powders and washes arranged for sale. Sometimes I used to help her make up the washes. Starch and fuller's earth and something out of a paper, which I don't know what it was [laughter], used to be put into a small bottle, and then water was added. I got the water from the ordinary water-tap of the house. Madame Rachel told me that those washes were made for the ladies to put on their faces. She said that sometimes the washes would bring out a rash. I thought she told me that to prevent my using any myself [loud laughter]. She said it would make the ladies good looking. She mentioned names of ladies who she said had used the washes. She told me that she was 63 years of age. She could read, but said she had hurt her thumb, and so she could not write. I know Mrs. Turner. She was in the habit of calling upon her mother from time to time. Madame Rachel told me once that Mrs. Pearse was poor. I have seen Mrs. Pearse there. I cannot remember upon how many occasions, but several times. She was accompanied by her maid. I never saw Madame Rachel put any wash on Mrs. Pearse's face. I remember the bottles that she used to give Mrs. Pearse. Some of the bottles contained hair wash—pearlash and water mixed up together. I have helped mix it. I don't know what Mrs. Pearse was charged for them. Some of the bottles of pearlash and water were charged one guinea for. The skin wash was the same price. I only used to help to make up those two. I have seen the skin wash given to Mrs. Pearse. I remember on more than one occasion seeing bottles of the skin wash handed to Mrs. Turner in the presence of Mrs. Pearse. Mrs. Turner never took them away with her. I do not remember the prisoner naming Lady Dudley to me. I remember the occasion when Mrs. Pearse brought her jewellery. I remember preparing the bath that Mrs. Pearse had. Hot water and bran were put into it, and nothing else that I know of. I was not present when Mrs. Pearse had her bath. I left her and Madame Rachel and the servant. I saw the jewellery after Mrs. Pearse had gone away. I saw Madame Rachel wearing some of that jewellery—three lockets and a necklace. She told me they were a Christmas present from Mrs. Pearse, and I said they were very nice ones. On the occasion of the visits of Mrs. Pearse to Madame Rachael I have heard conversations between them. I heard the words "Write this to-day, darling," and I have been sent to fetch the ink. I remember Mr. Pearse coming on the Sunday, and the next Monday with his wife.

Cross-examined by Mr. Day.—I was present the first and second time, but was not in the room, and did not hear what was said. I went in August and I left on Jan. 21. I think the rash was talked about just before Christmas. I did not notice any rash on Mrs Pearse when she had the bath. I noticed it once, but it was not long before she had the bath.

By the Judge.—It was before I noticed the rash that Madame Rachel told me of the nature of the application. It is the hairwash that I suppose was considered safe.

Cross-examination resumed.—Madame Rachel used the hairwash, and it was found very beneficial. I never used the fuller's earth and starch, she used the fuller's earth and starch herself. I attended to the shop a little. One thing sold was the hairwash. I don't remember the name of the complexion wash. I cannot read very well. Labels had to be affixed to the bottles. There was no name of the liquid on the labels. I can give no notion of what was on the labels. Madame Rachel used the body wash, but it was not used for the child. I never tried it. Tooth powder was sold also. We used to use paint. When my hands were chapped Madame Rachel gave me some glycerine.

Ornalina Palmiera, the Italian maid of Mrs. Pearse was called, and in answer to Mr. Straight, through an interpreter, she said—I am maid to Mrs. Pearse. I am able to understand English. I remember going with Mrs. Pearse to 153, Great Portland-street. I there saw the prisoner. At that time there was a rash on Mrs. Pearse's face. It was in December. I heard something said in regard to the rash by Mrs. Pearse who asked, "What is the cause of all this rash upon my face?" And the prisoner said, "If you don't bring the money to be finished, you will be ruined for all your lifetime." Mrs. Pearse was very angry with Madame Rachel, who said to her that the thing she could mean was some powder out of the bank belonging to her father, but Mrs. Pearse declined. Prisoner said, "I want you to bring me 50*l.*" Mrs Pearse said, "As I cannot get the money, the only thing I can do is to bring my jewels. The prisoner then said she had jewels belonging to the Countess of Dudley—diamond, &c. The conversation was in English, but I understood enough to follow it.

Judge.—Let the witness tell us in English.

The witness then pronounced in very fair English what she had just given through the interpreter. The Judge suggested it would be better for her to continue in English.

Mr. Straight.—The day after the conversation about the jewels, did you go again with your mistress to Madame Rachel?

Witness.—On the second day I went with Mrs. Pearse, I took the jewels. On that occasion Mrs. Pearse had a bath at the suggestion of the prisoner. She said, "You have got a rash all over your face. Don't you see? I will give you a bath, and the rash will go."

Did you assist Mrs. Pearse in having her bath?—Yes. I did not hear Madame Rachel say anything more then. On the following Monday, before I received a letter from my mistress, she and I went together in a cab to Great Portland-street, and saw the prisoner. Madame Rachel asked Mrs. Pearse to address a letter to her. She said, "I will give it to a lady who will advance you 50*l.*, and then you can have your jewels back. Madame Rachel then dictated a letter to Mrs. Pearse in the same way as she would do to a child just going to school. I remember after we got home taking a letter from Mrs. Pearse to Madame Rachel and 5*l.* I asked her for Mrs. Pearse's jewels, and she said Mrs. Pearse was foolish. I went again on the Saturday with Mrs. Pearse to Madame Rachel's, and on that occasion she made Mrs. Pearse write a letter to a gentleman, and she also made Mrs. Pearse write her name to something in a book. I went again alone to Madame Rachel's before going with Mrs. Pearse. I asked her for the counterpart of the receipt from the book. She said no, she would not give it to me. The next day on the Sunday morning I went to Madame Rachel's with Mrs. Pearse. I remember trying some of the wash myself, and a servant then in the employ of Mrs. Pearse also tried some. A rash came out upon my arm, the same came on Mrs. Pearse's face. Mary had it oftener than I had, because whenever Mrs. Pearse threw away the bottles she always made use of some. Mary had the rash come out all over her face.

Cross-examined by Mr. Day.—On the 25th of this month I shall have been eleven months in England. I was engaged in Rome. That was my first visit to England. When I first came I did not know English at all. I do not remember when I first went to Madame Rachel's. I really do not remember. I remember that before the month of January I had been several times to Madame Rachel's. I cannot tell you whether it was five, six, seven, or eight times. I have not been 20 times. I observed the rash on Mrs. Pearse in December, but I had seen it before. It was at the end of December that I particularly noticed the rash. I perceived a slight rash on Mrs. Pearse's face, but I did not notice it so much. I don't remember when I first noticed it. The rash first came out on my arm. I did not apply it to my face when I saw Mrs. Pearse was so ruined, ruinous. A bottle of the same stuff was given to me by Madame Rachel. She gave me a bottle, and said, "It is for you." I was to see what effect it would have upon me. I only put it on my arm, from the wrist up. The rash came out two or three days after. The rash did not last very long as I did not use a great deal of it. I applied it twice. The rash came out in about four or five days. After Mr. Pearse had been to Madame Rachel's I applied it. Mary is not here. She is an Englishwoman. She was housemaid. I do not know when Mary first used it. Mary used the stuff left in the bottles thrown away by Mrs. Pearse. I cannot tell you when Mary first used these washes. After Mr. Pearse had been to Madame Rachel's Mary left. I do not remember the day of Mary's leaving. She had not left before Mr. Pearse went to Madame Rachel's. I cannot tell you when Mary first used these bottles. I did not pay any great attention to it. She used some bottles because she took them to her room. I have seen the rash on Mary's face, it came out now and then. During the time Mary was in the service of Mrs. Pearse she had a rash upon her face after she took the bottle to her room. Sometime she did not have the rash upon her face. All the time I knew her she was subject to a rash upon her face. I saw a rash on Mary's face in June, July, August and September; sometimes a little more, sometimes a little less.

Did the rash come out in October, November, and December?—She seemed always to have a rash on her face. Did more rash come out after using the wash?—I cannot say.

As this wash is supposed to have cost 1*l.* a bottle, was a good deal of it left in the bottles Mrs. Pearse threw away?—I don't know that they cost 1*l.*

How much was left in the bottles?—Sometimes she used to put them on one side when they were almost full. Mrs. Pearse wrote a letter in my presence in English. I did not know the contents. I only saw when she was writing to a lady. The prisoner said, "You write this letter to the lady, she will advance 50*l.*, and then I will return your jewellery." Mrs. Pearse speaks Italian very well. The letter was written in the room at Madame Rachel's where all the bottles were. The letter was left with her. I took a letter once from Mrs. Pearse to Madame Rachel, but I do not remember the time. I once took her 5*l.*, and then I took a letter also. That was not the letter I described as written just like a child who was going to school, because Mrs. Pearse was writing herself. It was when I took the 5*l.* and asked for the jewellery.

Do you mean to say you ever saw two letters written by Mrs. Pearse to Madame Rachel?—Yes. There was one on Monday and one on Saturday.

On the Monday you went for the jewels?—Yes.

When did you go for the receipt?—On Saturday I asked for the receipt, and not for the jewels on the Saturday.

What did Madame Rachel say? Did you speak to her in English?—Yes, I spoke to her in English.

What did you say?—I said, "Will you, if you please, give me the receipt out of the book?"

Did you take a note?—I took a letter, and my mistress told me to ask for the receipt. The contents of the letter was asking for the receipt.

Did you read the letter?—No, I don't read English.

Do you mean to tell the gentlemen of the jury, on your oath, that you did take a letter there?—Yes.

Had you taken letters on other occasions previously?—Not frequently.

Did you say at the police-court—"I have been many times to the defendant's. I used to take letters; but I had no conversation with her?"—That is true.

Question repeated.—I remember going to Madame Rachel's, but I don't remember how many letters I took. I never went to fetch things for my mistress from Madame Rachel's. My mistress only took one bath at Madame Rachel's.

[*To be Continued.*]

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